INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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VOL. XXIII NO. 47 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Malaviyaji's Challenge To Government

Alleges They Do Not Want Communal Settlement

"Allahabad Unity Agreement Outbidden Within 5 Days"

Anti-Award Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, February 24.

Barriers of creed and caste and political divisions were kept aside, by those who came up from all parts of India to participate in the Anti-Communal Award Conference, which concluded this afternoon. The Conference was not run on a demonstrative aspect, the pandal was full.

The Sikh contingent gave a touch of determination which was echoed by their slogan of 'Sat Sri Akal'. Discussions were given a start by Pundit Malaviya. He did not utter a single word which could blame Muslims. In fact he felt all the time that Muslims were also wrongly treated in Bengal, and that during the past 25 years, Government had not done a single act to promote the interests of Muslim masses. He equally kept clear of the controversy with the Congress, and only made a soft passing reference to it. That he was wise in doing so was proved by the fact that when, later on, Pundit Nanakchand tried to hit the Congress he created hostility, so much so that he lost his temper, and in the end had to be told by the President that he should conclude his speech.

CHALLENGE TO GOVERNMENT.

Pundit Malaviya, however, voiced the universal feeling in the Conference when he challenged Government to prosecute him for the statement that Government did not want communal settlement, and was working against it, and showed its hands completely by outbidding the Allahabad Unity Settlement within five days of that settlement being reached.

Giani Shersingh showed a remarkable feat of memory, when he gave the entire history of the communal negotiations, during the past 20 years, and said that though Sir Fazli Hussain and Sir Sikandar wanted only a majority of one for Muslims in the Punjab, Mr. MacDonald gave them seven, and proved himself a greater Muslim than Musalmans. The Hindus of Assam having been reduced from the majority to a minority, and the Hindus in the Central Legislature being similarly treated, he laid the blame entirely at the door of the British Government and absolved Sir Fazli Hussain and Mr. Jinnah of blame.

SIGNIFICANT FACT.

In fact the most significant feature of the Conference was that not a single speaker blamed the Muslim community or its leaders, but all directed their attention to Government. Sirdar Amarsingh, when asked as to what they would do to enforce their views, said: "Sikhs would do what they did during Gurdwara agitation, and Indians would unsettle a settled fact the same way as they had unsettled the Bengal Partition question and the Rawlatt Act.

Raja Narainranath, who is another authority on the subject, also spoke, while a lady speaker from the Punjab, on behalf of lady delegates, said that fact the separate electorates had been forced on ladies, despite their wishes, was a proof of Government's action of the same character with regard to Muslims.

Mr. Abdus Samad saw in the Award an attempt to segregate Muslims, so that being weak and backward they may rely on English props, while Mr. Abdul Majid challenged an adult referendum which would prove Muslim masses in favour of joint electorates.

(Details on page 10).

Pt. PANT'S CUT MOTION

"Comprehensive One, Not Exclusively For Salary Cuts"

WHAT HE SAID IN ASSEMBLY

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

Sjt. V. V. Giri, a member of the Legislative Assembly and the General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, has been authorised by Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, to issue the following statement:—

"From the press reports that have so far appeared in certain newspapers, there is a misapprehension that the cut motion moved by Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant was intended to censure Government regarding salary cuts exclusively. The motion was a comprehensive one, censuring Government for its irrational and uneconomic administration of railways. The motion was under the head "miscellaneous expenditure and Working of Railways"; and while referring to various other matters such as rates and fares depreciation fund, contribution to general revenues, extravagant salaries of officers and restoration of salary cuts on higher grades, retrenchment and consequent hardships of 47,000 railwaymen, the Lee Commissions, etc., the following was stated by the mover regarding salary cuts:—

"I would have no quarrel if some discrimination had been made in the matter of this restoration of salary cuts. I would have no quarrel in fact if the general policy of levelling up and levelling down had been followed in this country. I would have no quarrel if men receiving Rs. 200 or Rs. 250, or even Rs. 300, had been given back the little that had been taken away from them; but how can anybody on earth justify the attitude of Government in restoring salaries of those who had been receiving thousands before, who have now to pay much less for their requirements?"

INDIA BILL MUST BE WITHDRAWN

Anti-Award Conference Subjects Committee Resolutions

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.
(DELAYED.)

The Subjects Committee of the Anti-Award Conference after a prolonged sitting adopted three resolutions condemning the Communal Award without reservation and qualification as being unjust to the Hindus and the Sikhs and as anti-national, undemocratic and calculated to strengthen the British domination in India.

The second resolution considers the Government of India Bill as injurious to the Indian interests, as it is based on objectionable provisions including the "Award" and should therefore be withdrawn.

Thirdly the Conference sets up a Committee to take steps in co-operation with the other organisations having similar objects in order to carry on active agitation against the Bill and the "Award."—United Press.

AIR MAILS AT KARACHI

KARACHI, Feb. 24.

Airmail from Croydon arrived here at 12-45 this afternoon and left for Singapore at 5 p.m.

The Lahore airmail left at 4 p.m.

Poorna Swaraj To Be Congress Goal

PUNJAB P.C.C's. DECISION

LAHORE, Feb. 24.

Plans to strengthen the Congress position in the Punjab were cast at a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee held this afternoon at the Bradlaugh Hall.

Firstly, the Committee by a majority of two votes recorded that Poorna Swaraj was the goal to be attained by all legitimate and peaceful means instead of through "truthful and non-violent means" as laid down by the Congress recently.

Secondly, the Committee resolved to organise two Congress funds, namely, an "Ordinary Congress Fund" and a "Permanent Congress Fund"—the first for carrying on the usual normal activities of the Congress in the Punjab, and the other (to be controlled by a special board) for such purposes as would be decided at a later meeting.

By a second resolution the Committee unanimously adopted a comprehensive constructive programme, including the promotion of handspinning, propagation of khadi, removal of untouchability, promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity, intensive Swadeshi propaganda, encouragement of all industrial organisations dealing in Swadeshi helping in whatever manner possible the agriculturists and labourers, discouragement of ruinous litigation and constitution and revival of Panchayats, temperance activities and eradication of customs and practices prejudicial to the economic and social wellbeing of society.

The Committee wholeheartedly supported and assured co-operation with the A.I.V.I. Association and All-India Spinners Association and appealed to all to strengthen the Congress by joining it in numbers and contributing funds.—A. P.

TO WAR THEY LEAVE

"Vulcania" Sails For Africa With Fascist Troops

MESSINA, Feb. 23.

The first big troopship which left for Africa, "Vulcania," arrived this morning from Naples and embarked additional troops and sailed in the evening with 5,000 aboard amid scenes of tremendous enthusiasm.—Reuter.

WE WILL GUARD IT WITH OUR LIVES

Congress President's Reply To Govt. Flag.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

"Although the Government have issued circulars to officials not to honour the National Flag, yet we, the Indians, are determined to uphold the honour of our Flag at the cost of life", declared Babu Rajendra Prasad at the monthly Flag salutation held here under the auspices of the District Congress Committee.

Mr. Satyamurti hoisting the National Flag said that nation's sacrifice all for the honour of their flag. The strength of the flag depends not on its length but on a nation's grim determination to fight for its sake. He hoped that the National Flag of India would one day fly not only on every house, but all Government buildings. They were trying to achieve this end in the Assembly.—United Press.

GOVT. AID TO ROYAL PROPAGANDISTS

Help For Praising Britishers In Foreign Countries Denied

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

In the Legislative Assembly, Dr. Ziauddin asked: Is it a fact that there are 50 members of the family of Emperor Alamgir residing at Lucknow, who are loyal to the British Crown, and who have also formed an Association?

Mr. Metcalfe: In April, 1934, the number of political pensioners of the ex-Royal Family of Delhi drawing their pensions from the Lucknow Treasury was 38, but it is not possible to give full information without making elaborate enquiries.

Dr. Ziauddin. Is it a fact that a Federation of the All-India ex-Royal Family has been started of which the workers are Khan Bahadur Nawab Syed Hamid Husen Khan, M.B.E., and Qudrat Ullah Siddiqui who are doing propaganda work in foreign countries in praising the Britishers? Are Government giving them any sort of help? If so, of what kind?

Mr. Metcalfe: Government have heard something to this effect but have no definite information. Government have certainly given no help to any one.—A. P.

Nizam's Executive Member Dies At Medina

(HYDERABAD, (Dn.), Feb. 24.

Nawab Waliuddowla Bahadur, Army, Education and Medical Member, Nizam's Executive Council, died last night at Medina, where he had recently gone on Haj Pilgrimage. News of his sudden death which was received this morning caused profound shock all over the city. All Government offices were closed today in memory of the deceased.—A. P.

"We Want Political 'Sanyasis'"

Sardar On Need Of Having Whole-Time Workers

Vallabhbhai Receives Address From Meerut Municipality And Unveils Portrait Of His Late Brother

MEERUT, Feb. 24.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who arrived here this morning was given an unprecedented reception. The local Municipality presented him with a civic address. Afterwards he was taken along the tastefully decorated streets in a huge procession. All along his way flowers showered upon the Sardar.

In the city the Sarafa citizens gave him an address. In the picturesquely decorated District Board Office, the Sardar was received by the Chairman and the members, and was presented with an address. He performed the unveiling ceremony of his brother's (late Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel) portrait amidst acclamation. In doing so the Sadar said:—

"The national struggle is not suspended. The war of independence can never end till India is free. Our mode of struggle may be changed, but it cannot be ended."

Feeling references were made to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel's sacrificing services and their admirable constitutional talents.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Later, the Sardar addressed a record gathering, under the auspices of the Servants of the People Society. Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon, President, described the work of the Society and the life mission of Lala Lajpat Rai.

Sardar Patel most emphatically expressed the necessity of political 'Sanyasis' who may devote whole-time for the country's cause. At present the mode of political struggle was changed, he said. Their work lay firstly in the removal of the weakness by the village organisation; Secondly, by controlling the Government partially through the Assembly.

"The result of the last Congress fight," concluded the Sardar, "should not be disappointing but encouraging for the future. Tired as we are, we must muster strength and courage through the organisation."

The Sardar exhorted the audience to use only Khadi dress, and added that all pessimism should be dispelled and the battle of the Motherland's emancipation should be carried on ceaselessly and courageously. He was a soldier of Gandhiji and had dedicated his life for the service of peasantry. He asserted that his life was pledged to the achievement of freedom.

The Sardar then referred to the motive behind the "manufacture" of the Communal Award and advocated abolition of untouchability. He left this evening for Delhi.—United Press.

Will Bengal Wreck New Move?

UNITY TALKS REACH CRITICAL STAGE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23

With the arrival of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Malaviyaji and the Bengal Hindus, the Rajendra Prasad-Jinnah unity talks attracted added interest and importance and it, appears, that the future course of negotiations will, to a great extent, be influenced by what attitude will ultimately be taken by the Bengal Hindus.

Distrust and suspicion with which the Bengal Hindus have been watching these negotiations are likely to be dispelled by closer contact which they are gaining with the peace-makers.

Babu Rajendra Prasad is puting himself in the closest touch with the Bengal Assembly Members, as also the Anti-Award Conference delegates.

It is understood that their opinion has been sought on the main basis of negotiations, namely, the acceptance and distribution of seats as under the Communal Award plus joint electorate.

On this the Bengal camp seems to be divided at the present moment, one section holding that this can be accepted as a lesser evil, provided the Moslems agree to re-open the question of arrangement of seats after a stipulated period, say 5 or 10 years, while the other section is deadly opposed to any manner of acceptance of Communal Award in any shape or form, which they consider to be definitely anti-national.

Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt is meeting the delegates informally tonight to evolve an agreed formula which will be delivered to Babu Rajendra Prasad as Bengal's mandate, stating that Bengal Hindus could not go beyond that.—United Press.

KASTURIRANGA IYENGAR

Portrait Of Late "Hindu" Editor Unveiled

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

The protrait of the late Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu," was unveiled last evening at the Gokhale Hall in the presence of a large and distinguished company. The portrait has been presented by members of the Madras Young Men's Indian Association.

Sir P.S. Sivaswami Iyer unveiled the portrait.

Mr. K. Srinivasan Managing Editor of the 'Hindu' who was present presented a silver cup to commemorate his father's memory to the Y.M.I.A. This Cup is to be competed for by members of the Y.M.I.A. each year in their annual tournament.—A. P.

RESERVE BANK PROSPECTUS

Committee Considers Draft And Decides To Advertise For Shares

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.

The Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank and the Members of the Assembly on the Reserve Bank Committee met this morning in the secretariat and considered the draft of prospectus.

It is understood that the meeting has decided that advertisements for shares shall be made immediately and allotment of shares shall take place towards the third week of March. Arrangements are being made for the public to submit the applications for shares in more than 700 centres throughout India and Burma and to accord due facility even to the smallest investors.

As there is likely to be a great demand for the shares, steps will be taken in allotting shares assigned to different Registers that in the first instance not more than 5 shares are allotted to each qualified applicant.

The Directors will next meet at Calcutta.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

DIPLOMAT DISOBEYS NAZI ORDERS.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.

Herr Werner von Tschirschy, Secretary of the Berlin Legation in Vienna, declined to comply with the request to return to Berlin to explain some of his utterances in Austria. He resigned the post and transferred his residence to Italy.

This is the first instance of its kind involving a member of a Diplomatic Service appointed by the Nazi authorities. Von Tschirschy, who was adjutant to von Papen at the time of Nazi the purge last June, escaped with temporary imprisonment in a concentration camp, and later accompanied von Papen to Vienna where his remarks as regards the Nazi purge and other matters reached the ears of the Berlin authorities.

ATHLETIC SPORTS RECORDS.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

Five world's indoor records were established during the A. A. U. National Championships:—

Running Longjump: Jesse Owen's 25 feet nine inches.

Sixty Metres: Owen's six and six-tenths seconds.

Fifteenhundred metres: Glenn Cunningham, three minutes fifty and five-tenths seconds.

Fifteen hundred metres: Walk Henry Sieman from Toronto six minutes seven and three-tenths seconds.

Thirty-five pound shot: Henry Dreyer 55 feet three and three-quarters inches.

SWIMMING RECORD.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 24.

Pedro Candioti created the world's endurance swimming record by remaining in water 87 hours 19 minutes, beating Sjt. Ghose's 79 hours 24 minutes.

IRISH RUGBY TEAM.
(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Feb. 24.

In the Irish Rugby team to play Wales at Belfast, on 9th March, Doyle (Bective) replaces Lane, right-wing. There are no other changes.

IRAQ GOVT. RESIGNS.

BAGDAD, Feb. 24.

The Iraq Government has resigned, following acute political difficulties, one curious manifestation being a strike of seven Senators who refused to attend Parliament because they had opposed the Cabinet policy.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted: Beautiful young educated Kshatriya girl for Zamindar's son. Dowry necessary. Photos exchangeable. Apply Box No. 3726 "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for the hand of a young lady, of a highly honoured and distinguished Shiah Muslim family, Western India, in affluent circumstances, brought up in Mussalman traditions, well-educated in European schools in India, pleasing in appearance, healthy, of light complexion, firm features, broad and liberal views, not in parda, affable, virtuous and unmarried. Applicant must be a man of about 30, well-educated, cultured and of good family, refined, with an assured income of at least 300—400 p.m., must supply fullest particulars of himself as to age, family, education, health, means, position, character, and supply references and photograph of himself, before requiring any further particulars of the young lady than above. On his particulars being found satisfactory, fullest particulars will be supplied of the young lady. No alliance is sought or will be made except on proposal after acquaintance with the young lady and free consent. All papers must be returned and in honour all matters must be kept in absolute confidence. Apply Box No. 3676, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wantcd Ladies & Gents as Managers, Clerks, Canvassing Agents to work for The Hind Liberal Provident Funds Society, Ltd., Karachi, on handsome pay and commission. Those who can guarantee some business should apply personally. The Hind Liberal Provident Funds Society, Ltd., 61|63, Nagdevi Street, 3rd floor, Pishori Building, Mandvi, Bombay 3. (3753).

Wanted.—Applications from respectable and experienced gentlemen for appointment as organising superintendents on handsome salary and commission. Apply immediately to the Manager, Eastern Banking & Provident Insurance Company Limited, Delhi. (3154).

Wanted: Experienced Operator for Excelsior Model III B Cigarettes Machine. Apply with copies of certificates. Box No. 3746, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted salesmen for our Darjeeling Tea. Salary 50—150. No cash security. Apply to Kalibore Tea Co. 59, Sovabazar, Calcutta. (3596).

Dacca University — Applications are invited for a Readership in Modern History for two years in the first instance, on a salary within the scale of Rs. 400-50-600, initial salary depending on qualifications. Nine copies of application with testimonials and names and addresses of three references must reach the Registrar not later than 15th March, 1935. For full particulars apply to the Registrar. (9659).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an experienced and well-educated Weaving Master—salary according to qualification. None need apply who has no experience of weaving fine counts, such as 80s and upwards. The mill works in two shifts and consists of 750 looms. Applications stating terms should reach this office within the 14th March, 1935. A. B. Guha, Managing Director, the Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd., 6, Ananda Chandra Roy Street, Dacca. (9686).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

A specialised staff and regular classes for July examination—Senior Cambridge provides better prospects in India and abroad. Last date of sending forms 25th February. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

For Ideal Small-Loan-Facilities Against Securities, Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3595).

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road		Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Nera	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

THE TATA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Holders of Debentures of the above-named Company constituted by the Trust Deed, dated the 22nd day of December, 1922 (as subsequently modified) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 5th March, 1935, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) for the purpose of appointing a new Trustee of the Trust Deed in place of Sir N. B. Saklatvala, Kt., C.I.E., who has tendered his resignation.

By Order of the Board of Directors of the Company,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.

Bombay, 21st February, 1935.

9687

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

THE NEXT ISSUE of the Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad TELEPHONE DIRECTORY will be made on the 1st May, 1935. All communications relating thereto should reach the Company not later than the 1st March, 1935.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.,
Home Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

9609

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KEMALDAS NIKARAM and RAMCHAND PARMANAND on behalf of themselves and all other Members of the joint and undivided Hindu family, carrying on business in the name and style of Messrs. Nikaram Parmanand in Bombay and Messrs. Tikayaram Chokharam at Dera Ismail Khan have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned immovable property together with the Weaving Mill known as the Tikayaram Mill and all accessories plant, stores, stock-in-trade etc. free from all claims and encumbrances.

ALL persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to, upon or against the said property by way of inheritence, gift, bequest, sale, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same (if any) known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof. Any claim or claims not made known to the undersigned as hereby required will be deemed to have been waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Chidia Kui in Begumpura in the City of Surat in the Registration Sub-District of Surat, containing by admeasurement forty-three thousand nine hundred and forty-five square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 23, Pot Nos. 1-9 and Survey No. 60 Pot Nos. 1-48 and shown on the map marked Sheet J No. 2 (also called Tika No. J 2-23 Paiki) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Hindus and beyond that by the Dangi Sheri Road, on or towards the South by the land belonging to Ladli Begum alias Begum Saheb, on or towards the East by the Road leading from Delhi Gate to Sahazah Gate and on or towards the West by the land known as Dada Elahi in the possession of the heirs of the Nawab Saheb and which said piece of leasehold land bears New City Survey Nos. 4824/A and 4744 to 4795 (both inclusive) and Ward No. 7 of Surat Borough Municipality.

Bombay dated this 23rd day of February, 1935.

SHAH & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

9689.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI SAHEBA LADY PRABHAVATIBAI PAWAR of Dewas, Junior, has made us an application through Dalal Chandrasing Manibhai, requesting us to issue a Duplicate of the Deposit Receipt No. 23 of our Mills, standing in Her Highness' name in respect of the sum of Rs. 30,000 (Rupees thirty thousand only) deposited with our Company. It is, therefore, notified that, if anyone claims to have any right or interest in the said deposit receipt or has any objection with regard to our issuing the duplicate against the said lost Deposit Receipt, he should inform us by a Registered Notice before 11-3-1935. Otherwise, we will issue the duplicate, as requested, after the expiry of the period herein mentioned and afterwards, if anybody will claim any interest or objection in the said lost receipt, it shall be considered null and void and we will not be responsible in any way for the same.

(Sd.) B. K. MAZUMDAR,
Secretary,
The Arvind Mills Ltd. & Reduced.
Ahmedabad, 25-2-1935.

9688

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.

Our Office will be CLOSED on the 25th, 26th and 27th Instant on account of Annual Stock-taking. The Zander Orthopaedic & Medico-Electric Department and the Dispensing Department will, however, remain open as usual N POWELL & CO., LTD., Bombay 4. 9682

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL KARIM SIDDIK and MAHOMED CASSUM SIDDIK of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange mortgage, gift trust inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writi to us at our Office Nos. 116-120, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Ash Lane, Hansali Tank Road and Portuguese Church Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2000 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 364, 407, 145, New Nos. 3739, 4110, 4184, Old Survey Nos. 307 and 356 and New Survey No. 1A/1449 and Cadastral Survey No. (part of) 144 Mahim Division and bounded, on the East partly by the property of Haji Abubuker Haji Haroon and partly by the property of Rowji Sojpal and others, on the West by Ash Lane, on the North by the property of Haji Abubuker Haji Haroon, on the South by the property of P. P. Murguello and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4320 (3) (10) and (2a) and Street Nos. 9, 7A and 680 A A and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1935.

DALLAS & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9683

For The First Time In India
JAPANESE TALKIES
with Japanese Music
will be screened at the
PHOTO-CINE-RADIO
EXHIBITION
organized by the
MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY OF INDIA
at the
TOWN HALL, Bombay.
from 4-30 to 9-30 p.m.
THE FINEST SHOW IN TOWN.
9689.

Auction Sales

SORABJEE
COWASJEE & Co.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF INVESTING IN SMALL LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.

SALE of the stock and Goodwill of a known business of "Ladies Hair Dressers, Face Massagist and Manicurist", carried on in the name of "Bromley" at the Regal Theatre Building, Apollo Bunder.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from the Mortgagee and with the consent of the Mortgagor sell by Public Auction as a going concern on THURSDAY the 28th inst., at 3 p.m. all the stock and Goodwill of the above business situate at the premises as above comprising tables, chairs, teakwood partitions, basins, shears, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

NEXT SATURDAY!
ALEXANDER DUMAS
IMMORTAL STORY
COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO
NOW IN A SPLENDID TALKIE!.
The most sensational male film Discovery
ROBERT DONAT
leaps to fame as Dumas Immortal hero in a motion-picture as glorious as the Master's Novel
COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO
supported by
ELISSA LANDI
and a superb dog of 500
WELLINGTON
Plans Open.

8th WEEK *8th WEEK*
STRONGER IT GOES WEEK AFTER WEEK
SULOCHANA
IN
INDIRA M.A.,
An unforgettable social drama of abiding interest.
Director: NANDLAL
SHOW:—
5, 8, & 10-30 p.m.
FOR PURDAH LADIES
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STAND FOR SWADESHISM AND SWADHARMA

Only Effective Weapon Against Capitalism & Communism, Says Kalelkar

BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

"Educational problems in India" was the subject of an interesting and thoughtful address given by Mr. Kaka Kalelkar, Vice Chancellor of the Gujrat Vidyapith in the Mathematics Hall of the Central College on Friday last. There was a full house and Rajacharita Rao Saheb C. Hayavadana Rao presided.

Rising amidst cheers Sjt. Kaka Kalelkar said that he felt embarrassed in addressing University students whose ideals were different from his own. "I shall have to disappoint you. I had no opportunity to speak in English these twenty years, and you will agree with me when I say that we can express ourselves better in our own mother tongue. I could have lived, lived well without learning English for my life but Mahatma Gandhi told me that English was the second mother tongue in the South of India. So I am compelled to speak to you in English to-day. I will speak as the spirit moves me."

PROTESTANT REFORMATION.

He said that the Modern World began with the Protestant Reformation in Europe. We are all protestants, and religion comes through education. Those who control our education control our ideals in life. So we are all protestants. Europe borrowed her ideals from Greece and Rome and we have borrowed to-day from Europe and this is what makes us indebted to Greece and Rome. We may be good protestants but not religionists. Art, literature and culture are used by the people for individual benefits and the result is exploitation.

This protestant religion has come to justify individual career. It has forgotten the whole. Education must be cultivated for service and service only. For instance, we introduced folk-music in our Vidyapith, and to-day we find that there is a renaissance in the Gujarati literature, art and poetry. Though we tried to cultivate education, art, music etc., our motto was service. The example of Lord Morley is not to be forgotten. As a man of letters and a leader of Society, Morley was great. But when he was in the Government Service he was different.

SELF-INTEREST DOMINATES.

"Self interest dominates in Europe to-day. The whole thing is a grand organisation of selfishness. There is art, interature and all that where but the central idea is exploitation! Roman Catholics believed in poverty and Brahmacharya. Are you my university friends prepared to use the knowledge you have for the benefit of mankind or not? You must have a great ideal in life. We are told that we must raise the standard of life. The fact to-day is that the material standard of life is raised at the cost of the moral standard, which is so important. But I want that the moral standard must be raised and the standing must be raised from the bottom. In Europe to-day there is an organised conspiracy to lessen the moral standard, and I am sick of all this hypocrisy. The European merchant exploits and the result is the onrush of communism. But I say Communism is a very bad thing. We shall fight both capitalism and communism and invite swadeshism and swadharma.

"The aim of education must be self-development for the sake of service.

After speaking by the way about the Hindi.—Kannada controversy, Sjt. Kalelkar spoke about the educated people of our cities whom he described as the exploiters. Those, who study English in India to-day are considered to be educated people and those who do not study English are not cultured people. Those who study English do so always with self-interest. Excuse me he said, I am a barbarian working among the villagers and my statements may be unpalatable.

SWARAJYA MEANS SARVARAJ.

The problem to-day is how to revive the ideal of service.

Swarajya means Sarvaraj. Where the poorest man can hold his head high is Swaraj. If your educational ideals are spoilt, our race is spoilt. It is necessary that there must be a change in our educational ideals. He showed the example of Father Elwin who though a Christian priest, does not believe in the "conversion" business and who is doing village reconstruction work in Central India. Mahatma Gandhi once said that it was the hardness of the heart of the educated that makes him uneasy. My sole quarrel is with the life that University students lead. They talk of ideals but for what? That word career stinks in my very nose.

A few questions were put to Sjt. Kalelkar about the curriculum of the Vidyapith, etc. After a few remarks from the Chair, the meeting came to a close.—United Press.

SMALL-POX PERSISTS IN KHANDESH

Over 600 Attacks And 100 Deaths Reported In Past Week

The following is the official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending February 16:

PLAGUE

In the presidency there were in all 206 attacks and 129 deaths from plague against 204-111 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Kaira 74 attacks and 55 deaths against 66-41; Satara 70-36 against 43-20; Sholapur 21-13 against 19-19; Dharwar 20-10 against 66-24; Kanara 8-4 against 5-2; Belgaum 6-5 against 3-3; Poona 4-4 against nil; Ratnagiri 2-1 against nil and Bijapur 1-1 against 2-2.

CHOLERA

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 20 attacks and 11 deaths against 7 attacks and 4 deaths in the previous week. Bijapur district reported 18 attacks and 10 deaths against 6-3 in the previous week and Shoolapur 2-1 against 1-1.

SMALL-POX

Small-pox figures for the week are:—West Khandesh 505 attacks and 76 deaths; East Khandesh 180-26; Poona 197-51; Belgaum 178-20; Dharwar 130-10; Ahmednagar 109-13; Nasik 99-11; Ahmedabad 94-27; Kanara 77-9; Sholapur 73-13 Kaira 59-26, Thana 55-7, Ratnagiri 45-3, Satara 31-10; Surat 26-2; Broach 23-3 Bijapur 17-1 Kolaba 16-1 Bombay Suburban 6-3 Karachi 8-2 Tha 346 deaths against 1,869-361 in the previous week.

Poona city reported 57 attacks and 33 deaths against 99-61 in the previous week. 290 primary and 3,339 re-vaccinations were performed in the city during the week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Twenty attacks and 11 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week as against 14 attacks and 8 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad city reported 11 attacks and 5 deaths; Nadiad town 1-0; West Khandesh district 2-2; Bombay city 4-2; Karachi city 1-1 and Sind Convict Gang, Hyderabad 1-1.

MALARIA

The touring medical officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the presidency proper visited 61 villages and treated 1,233 persons. Of these, 935 were treated for malaria. The number of children and the adults examined for spleen was 1,214 and 582 of these were found with enlarged spleen.

INFLUENZA

One attack and one death from influenza were reported from Karachi city during the week.

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*Ginyo Maru	9000	1 Mar	13 Mar
Glasgow Maru	5831	6 Mar	16 Mar
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	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakozaki Maru	10500	27 Feb.
Terukuni Maru	12000	11 Mar

HONGKONG-SANFRANCISCO

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Chichibu Maru	17500	1 April

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Wafdists' Triumphant Rally

30,000 EGYPTIAN NATIONALISTS FLOCK TO FIRST CONGRESS

This week was marked by one of the greatest triumphs in Egyptian national life when almost 30,000 Wafdists from all parts of the country successfully launched and conducted a national congress here. It was a gigantic affair and the first of its kind ever held in Egypt, writes Mr. Joseph M. Levy in the "New York Times" from Cairo under date January 11:—

It marked a triumph not only because of the huge proportions it assumed but also because it was the first time in four years that the Wafdists were able to assemble freely and openly in large numbers to express political opinions, for under the regime of Sidky Pasha, which ended about two months ago, every attempted gathering was immediately suppressed.

The Wafdists, who are the nationalists of Egypt, comprise more than 90 per cent of the country's population. Being a Wafdist is more than being just a member of a political party. Wafdism has become almost a religion here.

Admission to the congress was not by invitation. Tickets were sold at prices ranging from 50 cents to dols. 5, but this did not in the least diminish the numbers that flocked from every corner of Egypt.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

Most impressive was the scene inside the marquee covering the area of many square acres where the congress was held on the outskirts of Cairo. There was row upon row of men—men wearing tarboushes, men wearing turbans, men wearing shawls and almost every other sort of headgear except hats.

And these men were not the ordinary rabble that has usually characterized Wafdist gatherings. They were men of prominence and importance, notables from towns and villages alike. The youth of the country was particularly conspicuous for its large numbers, and in an enclosure set aside for women hundreds of them were seated.

The outstanding feature of the congress was the perfect discipline and order that prevailed throughout the two-day sessions despite the vast numbers attending and the terrific enthusiasm displayed. The maintenance of order had been stressed in advance by the Wafd executive, and this was the strongest proof of the leaders' strong hold over the masses.

NAHAS PASHA'S DEMAND.

The congress was formally opened by the Wafd president, Mustapha el Nahas Pasha. In a lengthy address he reviewed the history of the Wafd party and dwelt in detail on the question of the constitution.

The Wafdists had never consented to the new constitution promulgated in 1930 by Sidky Pasha, and since its abandonment when the present regime under Tewfik Nessim Pasha was inaugurated they are again demanding a return to the old constitution of 1923, which allows for parliamentary democratic rule. They definitely oppose any new constitution.

Nahas also declared that the atmosphere was now propitious for effecting favourably the long-pending Anglo-Egyptian agreement.

Other Wafd leaders spoke on various phases of current Egyptian politics, including freedom of the press, agricultural needs, the status of the fellah or peasant, irrigation and drainage.

The concluding address was made by Makram Ebeid, a prominent lawyer and one of the strongest personalities in the Nationalist party. He presented a set of resolutions that the congress adopted embodying virtually all the recommendations in Nahas's speech and expressing satisfaction with the work of the various committees.

Post-war conditions gave rise to nationalistic movements throughout the Near and Middle East, but none was so well organized and so forceful as the Wafdist in Egypt. Whether the Wafd has a chance to return to power is still hard to predict, but one thing has been proved by this congress and that is that only a Wafd government can command the loyalty and devotion of the Egyptian masses.

The most significant feature of the congress was the absence of the placards reading "Long live the King!" which usually decorate public gatherings. When during Wednesday morning's session one out of the 30,000 present rose and shouted three times "Long live the King!" there was not a single response.

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KANARA BANK'S BRANCH AT HUBLI

Collector Performs Opening Ceremony

(From Our Correspondent)
HUBLI, Feb. 23.

The Kanara Bank, Ltd., Mangalore, opened their branch here at Byahatti Buildings last evening, and Mr. J Desai, Collector of Dharwar, presided. Mr. A. S. Pai, Bank's President, briefly narrated bank's history and explained the bank's objects in embarking this new venture. The Bank was originally started at Mangalore as nidhi in 1908 with a modest capital. Four years later that institution was rechristened as the Kanara Bank.

Mr. Pai assured that his Bank was never tempted by lure of high profits. They scrupulously eschewed all speculation from its transactions. Concluding, he declared that with justifiable pride his Bank reached its present enviable position, without any professional expert advice.

The Collector in his presidential remarks advised the Bank to stick to old and orthodox Banking principles and methods, as they have proved to be the safest and soundest. Proceeding, he wished the new venture every success and long life and declared Hubli Branch open for business.

EXPENDITURE FOR CIVIC ADDRESS SANCTIONED

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb. 23.

At a meeting of the Thana Municipality held last evening, under the presidentship of Mr. B. H. Shringarpure, Dr. T. Well's motion to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 250 from the general savings of the municipal funds for the presentation of an address to His Excellency Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay, on the occasion of his visit to Thana on March 11 next, was carried by 17 votes to 6.

AJRA FIRING INQUIRY

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 23.

Two more witnesses on behalf of Ichalkaranji officers were examined on the twelfth day's hearing of the Ajra firing Enquiry Commission.

Mr. E. G. Tell, residing near the scene of firing, drew a graphic picture of the scene before fire was opened. The Court then rose for lunch.

The Assistant Chief Police Officer, Kolhapur State and Police Sub-Inspector from Kagal Jahagir will be examined on behalf of Moslems.—A.P.

EGYPTIAN ENVOY TO LONDON QUOTES HIGH COMMISSIONER AS OPPOSING RULE BY WAFDISTS

POPULAR HOPES DASHED

Party Supported By 95 Per Cent Of People Expected To Gain Power In Near Future

The Cairo Correspondent of the New York "Times" writes:—

The Wafdists' hopes that they would return to power in Egypt in the near future have turned out to be mere illusions. This is revealed by Hassan Sabry Bey, newly appointed Egyptian Minister to London and former Minister of Finance.

Sabry Bey told friends that he called on the High Commissioner, Sir Miles Lampson, to ask his advice about going to London since it would not be worth his while to take up his post if the Wafdists were soon coming into power because they would certainly recall him immediately.

According to Sabry Bey, Sir Miles replied that he had no cause to worry, since the British had no intention of allowing the Wafdists to take the reins of government. The High Commissioner intends to concentrate his entire efforts on the development of British commerce in Egypt and on making sure that calm prevails throughout the country.

Sabry Bey also asked whether the British would agree to the return of the 1923 Egyptian Constitution. Sir Miles replied that there was not going to be any return to either the 1923 or 1930 Constitution. An entirely new Constitution, if any, will be promulgated, he said, and that not in the near future.

Sabry Bey is known to be a staunch anti-Wafdist and is generally unpopular with Egyptians. His appointment as Minister to London was brought about only by palace pressure upon Premier Nessim, apparently for services rendered in the formation of the Nessim Cabinet. Wafdist circles believed that the Nessim Ministry would be transitory and prepare the way for a Wafdist return.

Their hopes were further strengthened by the fact that Sir Miles does not belong to the set of British diehards. He is one of the ablest and most popular High Commissioners since the days of Lord Cromer. He was appointed because of his record as Minister to China.

Since his arrival the Wafdist attitude toward Great Britain has changed from absolute antogonism to cordiality. If Sabry Bey's story is true, however, it is doubtful whether this new attitude will continue. The Wafdists are 95 per cent. of the Egyptian population, and not even Sidky Pasha, who ruled three and a half years with an iron dictatorship, aided by the army and police, was able to suppress Wafdism, which has become a religion with the masses.

Congress Propaganda In Maharashtra

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Feb. 22.

Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has taken up the Congress Organisation work in right earnest.

Mr. Deo, the President, is going on a long-time tour through different districts of Maharashtra. He intends spending at least ten days on each district and address Public Meetings. He will stress on the necessity of enrolment of Congress members in large numbers and the re-organisation of local Congress Committees.

For the present, he will leave Poona on the 24th instant for Thana and visit Vasai, Dahanu, Palghar and other places and return to Poona on the first of March.

From 2nd March to the 9th March he will visit West Khandesh.

RESTORE LAW OF SHARIAT

Maulana Kifayatulla Urges Return To Kazi Courts

SUPPORT TO FRONTIER BILL

PESHAWAR, Feb. 22.

"There is no other way of exterminating un-Islamic customs which have crept into Muslim society after the fall of the Muslim Empire except by legislation," declared Maulana Kifayatullah, President. Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind presiding over the All-India Shariat Conference convened to enlist support for the Shariat Bill coming before the Frontier Council in March.

WOMEN'S INHERITANCE

The Bill has been circulated for public opinion. It aims at the enforcement of the Islamic Shariat Regarding female inheritance and other rights where the parties are Muslims.

Over five thousand persons were present when the Conference opened, including prominent Ulema from different parts of India including the trans-border territory.

SPIRITED ADDRESS

Maulana Kifayatullah in a spirited address declared that most Muslims, though theoretically professing the Islamic doctrine, were not prepared to leave aside customs brutally trampling under foot the rights of the fair sex. Replying to critics he said that there was no intention to amend the Shariat but only to enforce those doctrines which had been thrown into the background owing to the ascendancy of a non-Muslim Government.

RETURN TO KAZI COURTS

The demand of Muslim Ulema was the establishment of Kazi courts for regulating every aspect of Muslim Society according to the Shariat. After passing the Shariat Bill further steps should be taken to enforce the other doctrines which at present had been replaced unconsciously by customary law. He hoped that Muslim members of the Frontier Council would unanimously endorse the Shariat Bill taking into consideration the present deteriorated state of Muslim Society.

A WARNING

He warned those who refused to act upon the Shariat or opposed the Shariat Bill that they would be excommunicated, as they would be undermining the foundations of Islam. He hoped that non-Muslim and Government members would maintain neutrality, though their moral duty was to support the Bill, as freedom of religion was essential for the country's peace and tranquillity. The Government must honour their pledge of non-interference in religion, though several laws against the spirit of Islam had been placed on the Statute Book, since the transfer of power to the Crown.

Regretting the Government's indifference towards the establishment of Kazi Courts the Maulana questioned the propriety of decisions by non-Muslim judges. Referring to the great number of murders in the Frontier and the spirit of revenge, he said that they were contrary to the spirit of their religion. He was of opinion that the Shariat Conference, besides the enforcement of the Shariat, should undertake the economic uplift of the masses.

INDIA'S SALVATION

Concluding he dwelt on the political importance of this province and the reaction of Frontier movements on the rest of India. He hoped that the whole of India would win salvation through the Frontier.

Mr. Abdur Rehaman, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his address traced the growth of the awakening in the Frontier with regard to the enforcement of the Shariat by legislation.—A.P.

SUPPORT FOR SHARIAT BILL

PESHAWAR, Feb. 23.

The Shariat Conference to-day adopted a resolution supporting the Shariat Bill intended to substitute Muslim personal law for customary law as embodied in the North-west Frontier Regulation Number Seven of 1901 which being unsuitable from a religious view point opened the door for intervention by Courts in religious matters and should be replaced at earliest possible occasion.

The Conference urged Muslim members of the Frontier Council to do their utmost to get this legislation passed.

The resolution which was proposed by Maulana Habibbur Rehman Punjab Ahrar leader, was supported by dozen Ulemas including Maulanas Zafar Ali, Ahmedali and Peer Baksh (member of the Frontier Council)—A.P.

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BOMBAY SCORES 377

Visitors Dismissed For 154, Kolah Making 82

Bombay In Formidable Position: Make 100 For 5 In Second Knock

Bombay	(1st Innings)	377
Bombay	(2nd Innings, for 5)	100
W. I. States	(1st Innings)	154

BOMBAY, Sunday.

It seemed likely when play was resumed on Sunday that the Western India States would have to take the sun cure till lunch time, but few expected two wickets to fall for twenty runs within half an hour. G. Richards skied a ball from Narsingrao to leg and Amarsingh brought off an excellent catch.

The Kathiawar bowler seemed to have recovered his temporary loss of form and on a wearing wicket improved his average greatly. He was instrumental in removing D'Avoine, Contractor and Divekar, who attempted to go for the bowling. Contractor forced the pace adding 33 runs to his overnight score before the Bombay innings came to a close.

FOUR L.B.W. DECISIONS.

Col. Mistry who was one of the umpries gave four L. B. W. decisions which dismissed some good batsmen cheaply. Amarsing as usual bowled with all his old guile and got two wickets this morning.

VISITORS GO TO BAT

Bombay's innings closed for 377 and at mid-day Dr. Gurtu and Shantilal were sent out to open for W. I. States. The visitors met with early disaster losing Shantilal without a run on the board. They had the mortification of seeing several good batsmen leave after a short-stay at the wickets with Amarsingh, Indravijaysingh and Dr. Gurtu out before lunch and the score 38 for 5 wickets, the outlook as bad for Western India States.

COLAH HAS OUT.

The coming of Colah altered the complexion of the game. Flaying with his old confidence he scored fast and with Yaduyawendrasingh made a bold stand. Jai rang the changes in his attack, but with the tea interval nearing the partnership which raised the score to 100 was still unbroken.

Colah delighted spectators with some crip drives and powerful cuts and scoring rapidly, hit up 82 runs before he succumbed to a catch behind the wicket, Wadkar being the lucky bowler. The visitors were all out before tea for 154 runs.

The Bombay team went in to bat second time and had made 100 runs for 5 when the stumps were drawn for the day.

DETAILS OF GAME

Contractor and Richards the overnight not outs took the field exactly at 11 o'clock. Richards was out off Narsingrao's first ball, Amarsingh holding him at leg. D'Avoine was next batsman in. Contractor playing sound cricket added to his overnight score slowly. Neither Amarsingh nor Narsingrao were not easy to get. Contractor put Amarsingh away for 4 and later was narrowly missed by Meyer in the slips D'Avoine broke his duck with a single off Narsingrao and turned the same bowler to leg for 2. The board recorded 350 runs after 20 minutes play. D'Avoine was not long at the wickets for an attempting to turn Amarsingh he was out l.b.w having scored only 4 runs. This was the fourth l.b.w. decision against Bombay. Divekar joined Contractor and opened his account off Narsinghrao for a single. Contractor cut Narsingrao for 4 sending up 360 and later got him away through the slips for 4.

50 RUNS IN 30 MINUTES

Thirty minutes play realised 50 runs. Contractor steering Amar-Singh through the slips for 4. Divekar had a short stay going out when he had scored 7 runs to a catch behind the wickets. Amarsingh being the successful bowler (376—9—7).

Talpade was last man in but only one run was added, Contractor being caught off Amarsingh by Narsinghrao. He had contributed 56 runs—a patient innings marred by one chance. Bombay's innings closed for 377

W. I. STATES' GO TO BAT

Dr. Gurtu and Shantilal were sent out to open the W. India States' innings and with Bombay fieldsmen on their toes. Merchant's first over resulted in a maiden. Shantilal had a brief stay being dismissed to a catch by Divekar off Richard, before he had opened his account.

The next batsman Indravijaysingn played out the rest of Richard's over. Gurtu was playing confidently scoring by two's and singles. Ten runs were added after 15 minutes' play. Vijaysingh was narrowly missed being stumped twice in one over from Merchant, Hindlekar standing too far back. He had only scored 7 runs when held in the runs at 11-45 a.m.

slips by Merchant off Richards.

Things looked none too bright for the visitors when two good wickets had fallen before 20 was on the board. Narsinghrao stepped into the breach and for a brief spell the cricket was quiet. The batsmen were taking no risks, though Gurtu scored off Richards occasionally.

Thirty minutes' play saw 20 runs on the board. Talpade having relieved Merchant beat. Gurtu with a fine length ball in his second over. The retiring batsmen had scored 17 runs and was only just playing himself in when beaten. (24—3—17).

Amarsingh's appearance was hailed with delight. He opened well. Pulling Talpade for a brace and sending the same bowler through the slips to collect 4, he was soon out to a catch by Hindlekar.

Talpade was bowling well and his medium paced deliveries kept the batsmen on the alert.

When Manilal joined Narsinghrao another lifeless spell was the order. Runs came slowly. Narsingrao was the next batsman to go, being l.b.w. to Talpade. (35—5—5).

Meyer was next man in and facing Divekar played out a maiden over. He opened his score with a single off Talpade, and soon after the luncheon bell called the players in.

The crowd had swelled to greater proportion after the interval. The visitors had further bad luck as Meyer was soon sent back beaten by a ball that broke sharply from leg. (38—6—1).

The coming of Colah saw a distinct change, in the game. The Parsi batsman got quickly off the mark, punishing Richards in his first over at the wickets. Manilal was snapped up behind the wickets by Hindlekar off Richards having contributed 2 runs. (43—7—2).

Faiz Ahmed counselled by his skipper went to take his stand and square-cut Richards for 1. He had a 'life' early being missed at point by Talpade.

BRIGHT SPELL OF CRICKET

At 2-15 p.m. the half century had been registered and now ensued a bright spell in which Colah shone. With powerful drives and cross-cuts he found the boundary on several occasions and continued to add to the total after Faiz Ahmed had been sent back out to a catch by Richards off Talpade (58—8—2). Yadnyawendrasingh, a stylish bat, gave Colah a good stand, this pair taking the score to 129 before the partnership was dissolved. Jai found it necessary to ring the changes in his attack but Colah, continued undaunted and delighted onlookers with his brilliant play. Yadnyawendrasingh executed some pretty leg glances and once pulled a full loss from Havewalla for 4. Fours came frequently from Colah's bat and he, for one, was not troubled by the bowling. Yadnyawendrasingh after a stay of 25 minutes was out to a ball from Wadkar after he had compiled 21 runs (129—9—21).

Last man in was Ramji, got a single off Wadkar. Colah late cutting Wadkar for 2 added to his score. The lesson Parsi batsman manouevred to get the bowling and a glorious tiny bat off Merchant gave him the first six of the match, to bring his side's total to 154. In attempting another hefty swipe he was out when he had hit up 82. His was an aggressive innings and one of the best he has put up for many a long day. (154—10—82).

BOMBAY SECOND INNINGS

Jai instead of enforcing the follow on with a lead of 223 runs, decided to bat again on a worn wicket. His tactics were rather risky considering that the visitors have such a strong attack. Soon after tea Bombay lost three valuable wickets for 15 runs and sound judges of the game shook their heads in despair. Amarsingh was bowling with deadly effect and bagged all these wickets until Merchant again came to the rescue, taking the score to 43 before he was clean bowled by Ramji.

Hawewalla who stepped into the breach was very shaky and was temporarily knocked out by one of Ramji's bumpers. The ball was rising awkwardly which was disconcerting to the batsmen. Havewalla who did not break his duck was snapped up by Faiz Ahmed behind the stumps when the score read 47 for 5 wickets. Jai joined Contractor at a critical stage, the total mounting to 50 after an hour's play.

By dint of steady play the pair raised the score to 100 before stumps were drawn.

BOMBAY: 1st Innings.

L. P. Jai c Meyer b Amarsingh	0
D. D. Hindlekar (hit wicket)	48
V. M. Merchant l.b.w., Meyer	101
R. K. Wadkar l.b.w. Meyer	33
P. J. Chury b Manilal	78
D. R. Havewalla l.b.w., Meyer	6
H. N. Contractor, c Narsinghrao, b Amarsingh	56
G. Richards c Amarsingh, b Narsinghrao	27
P. A. D'Avoine l.b.w. b Amarsingh	4
K. N. Divekar c F. Ahmed, b Amarsingh	7
D. S. Talpade, not out ...	0
Extras	17
Total	377

Fall of wickets: 1|0 2|141; 3|164; 4|205; 5|223 and 6|293. 7|334, 8|352, 9|376, 10|377.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M.	R.	W.
Amarsingh	43.4	13	93	4
Meyer	28	2	111	3
Narsinghrao	14	4	37	1
Manilal	10	1	31	2
Gurtu	4	0	14	0
Ramji	19	4	50	0
Shantilal	8	2	24	0

W. I. STATES: 1st Innings.

Dr. Gurtu b Talpade	17
Shantilal c Divekar, b Richards	0
Indravijayasingh c Merchant, b Richards	7
Narsinghrao l.b.w. b Talpade	5
Amarsingh c Hindlekar, b Talpade	6
Manilal c Hindlekar b Richards	2
Meyer b Richards	1
S. H. M. Colah c Hindlekar, b Wadkar	82
Faiz Ahmed c Richards, b Talpade	2
Yaduyawendrasingh b Wadkar	21
Ramji, not out	7
Extras	4
Total	154

Fall of wickets:—
4|205; 5|223; 6|293; 7|334; 8|352; 9|376 and 10|377.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M.	R.	W.
Richards	13	4	48	4
Merchant	9	2	30	0
Talpade	10	3	25	4
Divekar	4	1	10	0
Wadkar	5.1	2	16	2
Havewalla	4	0	21	0

BOMBAY (2nd Innings)

Hindlekar b Amar Singh ..	0
Divekar l.b.w. Amar Singh	0
Merchant b Ramji	32
Wadkar c Narsinghrao b, A Singh	1
Contractor batting	32
Havewalla c F. Ahmed b Ramji	0
Jai batting	29
Extras	6
Total (for 5 wickets)	100

Fall of wickets: 1|0; 2|3; 3|15; 4|43 and 5|47.

ARMED DACOITS REPULSED

Futila Midnight Raid On Village

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 23.

An armed dacoity is reported from a village in Sanand Taluka.

About 12 dacoits, it is reported, armed with guns effected a midnight raid on the village. The villagers were awakened by the noise of gun firing. A scuffle ensued between the dacoits and the villagers and the latter succeeded, however, in bravely repulsing the dacoits.

One of the dacoits was wounded from a gun shot at the melee said to have been fired by his comrade.

The police later arrived and after investigation have arrested two persons.—United Press.

EDUCATING THROUGH RELAXATION

Alwar Opens 3 Arts "Conservatoire" At Walkeshwar

In a newly furnished hall, overlooking the sea off Walkeshwar and Ridge Road junction the 3 Arts "Conservatoire" was declared open by His Highness the Maharaja Saneb of Alwar on Sunday evening.

A large and distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen was present on the occasion.

Profusely complimenting Atiya Begun, the founder of the institution, His Highness observed that her ambitions would be fulfilled out of all proportions to her conceptions as all big undertakings founded on small and humble beginnings usually did. Illustrating his satement by narrating the lives of the Great Mohamed, the seifless son of Nazareth, the sacrificing Goutam Buddha and interesting anactdotes from the epics of Mahabharatha and Ramayana, he said that what the institution wanted, was not blessing from him, but "love divine" among the members, mingled with music and fire of life and freedom.

He wished such an educational and avocational institution all success and longevity.

Atiya Begun narrating the difficulties which the members of the institutions met before the inception of the institutions said that India wanted real and intrinsic education than what is got in schools.

Several others under whose direct supervision the institutions are being conducted also spoke.

Indian music and European Ball Room Dancing made the programme attractive and afforded entertainment, demonstrating the nature of the education and relaxation which the Institution sought to give.

WOMEN TO PROTEST AGAINST INDIA BILL

Under the joint auspices of the Bhatia Stree Mandal, Bhagini Samaj, Gurjar Ladies Club, Kumarika Stree Mandal, Patidar Stree Samaj, and Bramha Kshatriya Mahila Samaj, a mass meeting will be held at Swadeshi Market Chowk, Kalbadevi at 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday 26th instant to protest against the India Bill, Mrs. Bachben D. Thakar will preside and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Hansaben Mehta, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Miss Maniben Kara, Mrs. Malinibai Sukhthankar, Mrs. Awantikabai Gokhalay, Miss Kooka, Bar-at-law, Mrs. Gangaben Patel, Miss Safia Somji, Sjt. K. F. Nariman and others will speak.

RESOLUTION.

The following resolution will be placed before the meeting.

"This public meeting of the women of Bombay protests against the India Bill and declares that India has a right to frame her own constitution and that no foreign government has a right to impose any constitution not acceptable to her."

Poona To Celebrate "Unemployed Week"

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 23.

The following resolution regarding the "Unemployed Week" was passed by the Executive Committee of the Young Socialist League, Poona, at its meeting held on Friday.

"This meeting of the Executive Committee of the Young Socialist League, Poona, resolves to celebrate the "Unemployed Week" in Poona from 4th to 10th March 1935. In this week the Executive Committee intends to enumerate the educated and uneducated unemployed of different trades, professions and services in Poona with a view to understand and redress their grievances."

Further information in this behalf can be obtained from the office of the League (683 Budhwar Peth, Appa Balwant Chowk, Poona City) daily between 5-30 and 6-30 p.m.

Western India Tennis Tournament

CHIEF OF JATH'S STUBBORN FIGHT AGAINST C. GONSALVES

The matches in the Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament on Sunday were chiefly of an eliminating character and therefore few of them produced interesting fights. "Walkovers" were again a prominent feature of the day. The contest between chief of Jath and C. Gonsalves produced excellent tennis and the Bandra player won after a keen struggle lasting over three sets.

The Results

MEN'S SINGLES.

V. M. Wanarse beat M. R. Raw 6-2, 6-4.

W. D. C. Lewis beat Dr. N. R. Suvarna 6-3, 6-3.

C. Gonsalves beat chief of Jath 7-5, 3-6, 6-3.

C. L. Tibra beat D. S. Dalal 8-6, 6-4.

D. D. Yennemadi beat R. R. Rula 6-4, 6-2.

B. D. Dhalla beat B. C. Wadhwani 6-4, 6-4.

J. R. Tata beat B. S. Fawsalkar 6-1, 6-1.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

A. M. D. Pitt and J. E. Tew W. O. L. M. Khatau and partner.

R. K. Shanghani and Mani W. O. B. H. Vakil and N. E. Patel.

M. N. Desai and H. Parekh W. O. P. R. Shirgaokar and K. Y. Bhandarkar.

H. B. Shivdasani and H. Shivdasani W. O. S. N. Iyer and Varma.

D. M. Khatau and B. W. Mehta beat T. S. Pillai and N. Natrajan 6-2, 6-2.

K. Shankarrao and V. Shrinivas beat A. P. Gandhy and R. M. Desai 6-1, 6-1.

R. R. Nariman and J. R. Tarapore beat R. Podai and V. Mehta 6-2, 7-5.

S. V. Rao and T. R. Mahalingam beat S. M. Kadni and E. G. Pereira 6-1, 8-6.

K. M. Merchant and G. L. Merchant beat B. S. Ramrao and U. Sethna 6-0, 1-6, 6-1.

H. B. Shivdasani and H. Shivdasani beat R. K. Sanghani and Mani 8-6, 6-1.

J. C. McLean and W. Clear beat V. Bhagwanlal and C. P. Mehta 6-2, 6-4.

S. J. Rao and S. R. Rao W. O. H. Gopaldas and A. Rahim.

K. Rahim and Haridas W. O. J. Ferdunji and E. S. Nowroji.

R. F. Stroud and A. V. Owen W. O. A. R. Joshi and M. C. Nanavaty.

Monday's Games

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS AT 4-15 P.M.

Centre:—A. C. Suntook Vs. V. M. Wanarse followed by H. N. Contractor and R. D. Vakharia Vs. S. Natrajan and N. B. Sawant followed by J. E. Tew and Mrs. Bell Vs. Rajkumari Kamlaraje Jath and Rajkumar of Jath.

Court No. 1:—M. N. Desai Vs. Rajkumar of Jath followed by Mrs. K. I. Blundell Vs Mrs. T. G. Pocha.

Court No. 4.—J. N. Tibra Vs. F. F. Vakharia followed by Yuvaraj of Morvi and Capt. G. Clarke Vs. Dr. N. R. Suvarna and M. R. Row.

Court No. 5:—G. F. Fernandez Vs. A. P. Rao followed by P. K. S. Chari or R. Bhavnani Vs. J. R. Tata.

Court No. 6:—Shevade Vs. Lewis.

S. M. Kadri Vs. Tibra.

FIRST AVAILABLE COURT.

S. A. Azim and V. M. Wanarse Vs. K. S. Shete and M. N. Prabhakar.

D. R. D. Tata and J. R. Tata Vs. E. Fernandez and L. Pereira.

M. D. Petit and A. C. Suntook Vs. J. Mehta and Jayantilal.

A. C. Pereira and partner Vs. J. N. Tibra and partner.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA COURTS AT 5 P.M.

Court 1:—C. P. Bramble Vs. B. D. Dhalla.

Court 4:—Mrs. B. H. Vakil P. Pereira Vs. Miss F. Talyarkhan and partner.

Court No. 5:—Mrs. N. M Levien N. K. Waltho Vs. Miss K. M. Merchant and A. N. Other.

Court 6:—Mrs. G. Geisse and S. Schender Vs. Mrs. H. B. Clayton and R. F. Stroud.

Court 7:—P. Buschow and Miss Von Leyden Vs. Mrs. K. H. Kania and B. C. V. Mehta.

Arsenal Battle For League Leadership

Thrilling Encounter With Manchester Ends In Draw

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Thrilling struggle for leadership in first division still continues, to-day's matches being undecisive. A 70,000 Manchester crowd witnessed an exciting match between Arsenal, last year's League champions, and Manchester City, cup winners. The Arsenal, without Hapgood and James, early took the lead and Bowden scored for the Arsenal from close quarters two minutes before half-time, to a lead by one to zero. The Arsenal maintained their lead only to lose it eight minutes before close, when Brooks scored for Manchester bringing the score to one all.

DESPERATE GAME

Manchester played a most desperate game, while the Arsenal brought off some very remarkable escapes until Brook (Manchester) with a terrific shot which spun into the Arsenal's net Moss, goalie failing to hold, equalised and brought the match to a draw.

A powerful shot scored from the half way line by Channel, the Tottenham full-back, was responsible for Tottenham establishing an early lead in the first half of their match with Sunderland. Attendance numbered 46,000. Sunderland forced the pace for most of the game, but the Tottenham goalie was brilliant ably defending the fort until Gurney spectacularly equalised to bring the score to one all.

GALLACHER'S HAT TRICK

A triumphant hat trick by Gallacher helped Derby County to inflict a crushing defeat on Grimsby. It was Grimsby's first defeat on home ground since the beginning of the season. Derby were superior all round the game which was fast and exciting, two goals against Grimsby having been registered before half time. After resumption Gallacher scored again. Grimsby's only goal was scored by Dyson.

GLORIOUS PLAY.

Glorious exhibition of football was witnessed by 35,000 spectators in the match between Everton and Aston Villa in which Everton's short-passing outshone Aston Villa Stevenson for Everton drew first blood, but Astley, the Villa player, soon equalised. Astley scored again for Villa to lead by two to one. Villa concentrated on packing the goal, but towards the end Dean equalised after a great tussle, bringing the score to two all.

BOLTON MAINTAINS LEAD

Bolton with four reserves maintained their lead in the second division. Taylor scored four minutes after the start and Milsom increased the lead shortly before the interval. In the second half Port Vale showed a better combination, but the home defence was firm.

Brentford are keeping to Bolton's heels. Fletcher scored with a terrific shot soon after the start. After the interval Brentford speeded up the game with wideflung passes and Hopkins increased the margin.

Charlton increased their leadership in the Southern section by winning the Derby game in the presence of 20,000 spectators. Charlton attacked incesantly and Queen's Park, whose defence was hopelessly tied up by speedy forwards, had miraculous escapes. Allen scored for Charlton and Queen's Park equalised. On resumption after interval the Rangers played a hard rugged game and swung the ball about effectively, but Robinson and Boulter put Charlton further ahead.

A HARD FIGHT.

Coventry put up a hard fight against Palace. After a goalless first half, Carson scored for Palace and Jones equalised. The Coventry goal-keeper's spectacular saves earned side point.

Doncaster won a thrilling battle for promotion. Their rivals improved their chances by fast and furious play. Baines scored for Doncaster. Whittam equalised two minutes after resumption, but Doncaster adapting themselves to heavy conditions increased the margin through Baines and Burton.

RUGBY LEAGUE CUP

Results Of Second Round Play

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Following are the results of Rugby League Cup second round: Wakefield 18; Keighley 6; Hunslet 22; Salford 2; Barrow 17; York 5; Widnes 13; Rochdale 4; Hull 21; Broughton 0; Huddersfield 6; Oldham 0; Wigan 25; Dewsbury 5; Liverpool Stanley 2; Castleford 8.

Nothern Union Rules

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Following are the results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Featherstone 0, St. Helens Recreation 16, St. Helens 15, Leigh 5.

British Beat French

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the first match in the Army International Tr'angular Association Football Tournament the British beat the French by five goals to nil at Selhurst Park.

Army Rackets Championship

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

At Princes Club in Army rackets championship final R. H. Goughcal Thorpe (Royal Scots Grays), Holder beat Captain Cheney (Kings Royal Rifles) 15/6: 15/6; 15/12.

Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION BOARD'S ARRANGMENTS FOR EXAMS.

The Commercial Examination Board of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, have made the following arrangements in respect of the Diploma and Certificate examinations to be held under their auspices in 1035.

The Examination Centres are as under:—

Bombay, Poona, Karachi, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Calcutta, Lahore, Delhi, Narasapur, Benares, Calicut and Ahmedabad.

Provided there are not sufficient number of candidates forthcoming in any one or more of the above centres, the Board reserve to themselves the right to cancel such centres and refund the amount of fees of candidates who have applied to be examined at those centres. The Board will be pleased to consider, the question of opening new centres, provided sufficient number of candidates desire to be examined at that centre.

The date of application is on or before 11th March, 1935, and the dates of examination are:—Examinations to commence from 8th May, 1935, the fees are Rs. 15 for Diploma Examinations for each group and Rs. 5 per subject for Certificate Examinations.

The fees in respect of candidates appearing through recognised institutions should be forwarded through the Principals of those institutions and in the case of those appearing privately, the amount should be remitted by money order or paid in person at the office of the Chamber. No cheques will be accepted. An additional sum of Rs. 1 in case of a Diploma examination and annas four per subject, in case of Certificate Examinations will be charged for the supply of stationery to candidates.

Applications should be on the prescribed forms which will be available from the Principal of recognised institutions or from the Secretary of the Chamber. In the case of students appearing privately, the mere production of a certificate from their employers will not entitle them to appear for the examinations; the Board reserve the right of rejecting any application without assigning reasons. The fees in respect of such rejected applications will be refunded.

The full programme giving the places of examination at the different centres and the dates on which the different papers are to be set will be announced by 8th April 1935. Intimation regarding rejection of private applications, if any, will also be given by then.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 7, 1991.
Muslim: Jilkad 20, 1353.
Parsi: Shehrever 22, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h. 1m.
Sunset: 6h. 42m.
High Tide: 3-09; 16-24.
Low Tide: 9-37; 21-34.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India: Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association vs. Western India States, Bombay Gymkhana ground.

TUESDAY, February 26.
Garden Party, Government House 5-0 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 27
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

26th, Morning Tuesday, 6-30 Solemnity to late S'R Francis Alvares in Thana R.C.C.

MARRIAGE

In London at St. Joseph's Church, Highgate, by Rev Fr. Killian, Dr. Joseph Fernandes, M.R.C.P. M.R.C.S., son of Major and Mrs. C. Fernandez to Ida daughter of the late Mr. Peter Baptista and Mrs. Baptista.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD

Mr. N. D. Waknis will speak to-day (Monday) on "The Literature and Social Order of Ancient India" at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

PASS FOUND.

A. G. I. P. Quarterly railway season pass available between Mulund and V. T. has been found and can be had from Mr. Dattatraya Hari C/o "Chronicle."

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. (Marathi Records).
1 p.m. Available Market Rates. Selection of European Music. "Waltzes from Vienna". A programme of Viennese Waltzes By The International Concert Orchestra. With Miliza Korjus —Soprana. (H.M.V.).
2 p.m. Close Down.
5-30 p.m. Indian Programme: Indian Ladies' Hour. Talk on "Holika". (In Hindi). By Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma.
6 p.m. Sponsored Programme. By H. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ltd.
7 p.m. Kaiya Gayan: Vithal Krishna Nerurkar, B.A., S.T.C. Accompanied by Dhundiraj Pahusker—Violin.
This evening Mr. Nerurkar will recite his own songs and poems. He is a well-known journalist and a student of juvenile literature. As a poet he has already made his name in Maharashtra.
8 p.m. European Programme. Empire Relay.
9 p.m. Time Signal. Indian Programme: General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
9-20 p.m. European Programme: Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-30 p.m. Band of the 2nd Bn., The Durham Light Infantry. Conducted by Frank H. Rose, A.R.C.M.
Maneck P. Bhagat, 'Solo Pianoforte'.
The Band: March "Lorraine", 'Ganne'. Overture "Idomeneo", 'Mozart'.
Maneck P. Bhagat: Ballade, Op. 24, 'Grieg'. Preludes Op. 28. Nos. 4, 6, 7, 'Chopin'. Pollichinlle, 'Rachmaninoff'.
The Band: Suite "Three Light Pieces", 'Fletcher'. Duet "Lol Here the gentle lark", 'Bishop' Serenade "Harlequin's Millions", 'Drigo'.
Maneck P. Bhagat: "Allegro Animato" from Italian Concerto, 'Bach'. "Fantasy" in D Minor, 'Mozart'. "La Campanelia", 'Paganini-Liszi'.
The Band: Xylophone Duet "The Two Imps", 'Alford'. Russian Impression "Black Eyes", 'Ferraris'. Humoresque 'Wedded Whimsies", 'Ricketts'.
11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

"ISLAM IN THE WEST"

A meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 9-30 p.m. in Rahimabai Building, Kambeker Street, Old Umerkhadi Post Office Building when Moulvi Abdul Majid (Imam of the Mosque, Woking) will deliver a lecture on "Islam in the West".

POSTAL NOTICE

Parcels for Germany direct per M. V. 'Weissenfels' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Monday the 25th instant.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
Only at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE REGAL
2ND FLAMING WEEK!
DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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Glorious 20th Week!
TO-DAY SHOWS NOS.
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PRABHAT'S EPIC JEWEL PICTURE.
Amrit Manthan
THE FINEST PICTURE
in
the Town and the Best COSMOPOLITAN Entertainment for the Family.

COMMENCING:—
SATURDAY. NEXT
AT 9-30 P.M.
THE WORLD-FAMED
RUSSIAN CLASSICAL BALLET
with
NATASHA BOJKOVICH
Prima Ballerina, Royal Theatre, Belgrade.
ANATOLE VIZAK
Principal Dancer of the Imperial Theatre, Petrograd.
STANLEY JUDSON
Premier Dancer, Sadler's Wells, and Old Vic. Theatre London.
AND A FULL COMPANY
OF OVER
35 ARTISTES 35
FIRST PROGRAMME INCLUDES
The Famous Ballets
"LAC DES CYGNES"
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PRICES OF ADMISSION
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Rs. 10|-, 8|-, 5|12, 3|6. & 2|-.
All seats bookable in advance except Gallery at Rs. 2|-.
PLANS OPEN AT THE
EXCELSIOR

Amazing Progress In Photography

PROF. TAWDE'S INTERESTING LECTURE ON DISCOVERY OF INFRA-RED WAVES

The romance of the "invisible" light and the amazing progress in photography through the discovery of the infra-red waves, were lucidly described by Prof. P. N. Tawde of the Royal Science Institute, to a gathering of amateur photographers, held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, on Friday, in connection with the First Convention of the Motion Picture Society of India.

Pictures of ghosts supposed to visit dark or dimly-lit chambers, forgeries made on pass-ports and stamps, objects and landscapes far beyond the range of human vision, and the scorings of a vindictive censor who mercilessly and perhaps irrevocably mutilated passages in print, could be rendered visible, by using the infra-red photography, according to the speaker.

Moon-light effects in day-light photography, an improvement in criminal investigation methods, a better aid to doctors, were envisaged as within the realm of human achievement.

Though the infra-red photography was the latest development, the speaker concluded, the possibilities of this system were not fully explored, and more sensational developments were yet to come with the progress of science.

INVISIBLE LIGHT!

Prof. Tawde briefly described how the existence of the infra-red waves was first discovered, after an elaborate research in which the chemist, physician and photographer had had their share. The subject was highly scientific and from the utilitarian point of view, it had already revealed many potentialities. There was nothing very strange when one heard of pictures being made but it was certainly stranger when one spoke of "invisible" light.

The visible light was but a small part of the radiant energy which traversed space in the form of waves their scale varying from one kilometre to very small dimensions.

The portion of infra-red and ultra-violet rays could be called as the area of light, though invisible light. These rays possessed all the properties of light except visibility and even if the human eye was not sensitive to these rays, the photographic plate was.

Prof. Tawde then enumerated the sources of infra-red radiation. The sun, candle light, the oil lamp and the carbon-arc lamp provided the infra-red radiation. All these in addition to giving visible light produced a sensation of warmth. They emit infra-red or heat rays. There were other kinds of "cold lights" like the neon-tubes and the mercury vapour tubes used in studios and some of these gave appreciable infra-red radiation. Generally very convenient handy sources, to obtain infra-red radiation were the sun, the tungsten filament lamp and the photoflash lamp.

Since 1910, experiments were made to obtain photographs through infra-red rays. The basic scientific fact in photography was the action of light on "silver compound", mainly the silver bromide. The sensitivity of this substance varied with different wavelengths i.e. with different colours.

VOGEL'S DISCOVERY

As early as 1870, the photochemist Vogel found that by the addition of certain dyes or colours to silver bromide, the point of sensitivity could be shifted either towards the ultra-violet region or the infra-red region. Today, the scientists were in possession of certain coloured materials which sensitised the photographic emulsions beyond the red end of the spectrum, so that the invisible infra-red portion beyond the red end could be photographed. This was the first step in the infra-red photography.

Now, what could be achieved with these plates, sensitised to infra-red waves?

IN MEDICINE AND CRIMINOLOGY

Infra-red photography had its great applications in medicine and criminology. To take photographs in dimly lighted rooms or practically dark rooms with short exposures was only possible by infra-red methods. With stronger infra-red illumination, even snapshots in dark rooms were possible with sensitised infra-red plates. Animals which were frightened, with consequent movements beyond speed of camera in ordinary light, could be photographed successfully and with ease in infra-red. Chemical reactions which took place in dark, the speaker went on, could be made to reveal their secrets by infra-red photography in the absence of all actinic light.

For checking occult seances, the infra-red methods could be used. It was a general belief, observed the speaker, that spirits appeared in darkness or in red light at least they shunned normal light. Infra-red plates therefore had provided a means of photographing seances.

The obscuring power of mist or haze or fog was mainly due to the scattering of light by mist particles. The scattering would be greater, if the light falling on the plate was of shorter wave-length. This defect of flattened pictures could be overcome by infra-red photography. Smoke however handicapped photography for like lamp-black and wet fog, smoke had a strong absorbtion of infra-red rays.

MOONLIGHT EFFECTS

The speaker then explained how moon-light effects could be obtained through infra-red photography, when taking a picture of land-scape in daylight. A clear sky without mist or clouds emitted no heat rays or infra-red rays and so in the picture it appeared dark.

The property of reflection, for infra-red, differed according to the physical and chemical constitution of the photographed object. For instance, in an infra-red photograph, a negro appeared white and gave the impression that the picture was that of a white man.

Again in a manuscript, a censor scored out certain portions as objectionable. When the infra-red plate was used, it was found that the ink used by the censor was transparent for infra-red rays, and the ink used for the printing of the original matter was opaque. As a result, the infra-red rays penetrated through the scoring of the censor and the whole of the censored portion could be read in the photograph.

The infra-red methods would be found vastly useful for the astronomer and the spectroscopist. Forgeries on passports and the fraudulents use of postal stamps could be revealed by this method.

The speaker concluded by saying that though infra-red rays were recently discovered great possibilities of the development of photography were opened up through this discovery.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Painted Veil" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kalia Mardan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Case of the Howling Dog" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Hips, Hips, Hooray" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Midnight Romance" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Jan-Nisar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Paddy The Next Best Thing" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Rocky Rhodes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira M. A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF SHIPPING KNOWLEDGE.

The Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. for receiving and adopting the Secretary's Report, amending Rules of the Society, and electing Office bearers for the year.

MAHARSHI BODHOTSAV WEEK.

Bihadyajna will be performed in the Kakadwadi Arya Samaj Mandir from to-day (Monday) to the 3rd of March every morning from 8 to 10 and from 6 to 7 in the evening. From 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. lectures on the Life of Swami Dayanand will be delivered every day.

BAND AT MAZAGAON.

The original Imperial Band of Bombay under the Directorship of Mr. P. C. Freitas will play a select programme of Music at the Joseph Baptista's Garden, Mazagaon to-day (Monday) commencing from 5-45 p.m. (S.T.).

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Framroze Ardeshir Bode, will speak on "Avesta Prayers in Afringans and their Explanation".

YOUTH "TIRED OF LIFE"

Body In High State Of Decomposition Found

The family of Burjorji Nowroji Aga (32) on their return from Surat on Saturday night, after attending a marriage function, were shocked to find the doors of their residence in Sleater Road, Bombay, closed and the body of Burjorji lying in a high state of decomposition.

It appears that Burjorji was living with his mother and wife in Kotwal Building in Sleater Road. He was staying in Bombay while the family went to Surat to attend a marriage.

On Saturday night they returned and went back to their residence. They found the doors locked from inside and bad odour emanating from inside. With the help of neighbours they were able to break open the doors, and found the body of Burjorji in a high state of decomposition.

It is stated, a note was found by his side, in which it was stated that he put an end to his life on Thursday as he was tired of life.

MAHARASHTRA INVITES RAJEN BABU

His Tour In April Next?

(From A Correspondent.)
POONA, February 24.

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee with full consent of the districts in Maharashtra has sent an invitation to Babu Rajendra Prasad requesting him to tour in Maharashtra for Congress work. The Committee has further requested him to tour at least for three weeks in Maharashtra from 15th April to 15th May.

MR. DEO TOURS IN MAHARASHTRA.

Mr. S. D. Deo, President, Maharashtra P. Congress Committee left Poona on the 24th instant for Thana District. His programme is as follows:—24th February to 1st March—Thana District; 4th March to 13th March—West Khandesh; 14th March to 22nd March—East Khandesh, and 24th March to 1st April—Nasik District.

Mr. Brander's Nomination

The resignation of Mr. F. O. J. Roose member of the Legislative Council, Bombay has been accepted by the Governor and in his place Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., has been nominated.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

Miss Underwood of the University Settlement will deliver a lecture on "Modern Movements in Christianity" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Ladies' Bungalow, Church of Scotland Mission Compound, Gowalia Tank Road.

B. P. C. C. MEETING.

The adjourned special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to consider the new Constitution of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

A meeting of the Indian League of Nations Union, Bombay Presidency, will be held on Wednesday (February 27) at 6-30 p.m. at the Office of the League of Nations, Indian Bureau, Improvement Trust Building, Fort. Prof. R. P. Patwardhan of the Elphinstone College, will speak on "The Problem of Minorities".

THE GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Kanga, will give a discourse in Gujerati on the "Origin of Fravashis. How they work in the Universe. A Kind of Trinity in the Zoroastrian Religion".

SALAVEKER VYAYAMSHALA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Athletic sports of the Brahmin Sabha, Salaveker Vyayamshala will be held in the coming Holi Holidays on the 20th and 21st prox. (March). The items for competition are wrestling, 'dand' 'baithaks', 'lathi', 'phari-gadaga' high jump, long jump, weight-throwing, weight-lifting, running, etc.

Particulars can be had from the Hon. Secretary of the Vyayamshala, Shankerwadi, 190 Charni Road, Bombay—4, between 6 and 8 p.m. on week days.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Motion Picture Statistics

Significant figures were cited at the Motion Picture Convention held at Bombay, which would show how the movie industry, considered the third biggest industry in the world, has been faring in India.

Starting with the cost of raw films, it was pointed out that while in America the cost of raw film formed 1-1/4 per cent. of the total cost of production, in India it is as much as 25 per cent.

Again the number of picture theatres in the United States is about 21,000 which means that there is one theatre for 6,500 people.

The United Kingdom has nearly 3,700 theatres, every 12,500 people having one theatre at their disposal.

In India, on the other hand, the population is nearly 350 million, while the picture houses number as few as 620. This clearly indicates the tremendous scope for the development of the industry. Taking also into account the widespread illiteracy of people, the motion picture could be rendered a tremendous weapon for public education and for building up national character.

Reference was also made to the ruinous rate of interest paid by the producers who invested money in the enterprise and who had to frequently borrow large sums. "If you know the rate of interest at which we have to borrow especially for this industry," observed one speaker, "you would perhaps say that India need not have films." With all these handicaps, the industry had made rapid progress and with greater public patronage it is sure to find a prominent place in the progress of the country if it is properly guided.

Legal Aid.

"A person was charged under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code and committed to be tried at the Sessions by the Bombay High Court. The accused was unable to defend himself as he was too poor to engage Counsel. The Society assigned an Advocate to defend him at the Sessions and as a result of the assistance given by the Society the accused was found 'not guilty' unanimously by the jury and was acquitted by the Court."

The above was one of the many instances where the Bombay Legal Aid Society was able to render great service to the poor who sought legal advice and help.

The Society, which has been in existence for about a decade, has shown great progress and nearly 45 persons were provided assistance by it during the past year. "Several members of the legal profession, the Registrars of Magistrates' Courts and the Superintendent of the House of Correction, Bombay, who are aware of the service that the Society is able to offer, referred several applications to the Society and the necessary assistance was given to them."

There is no doubt that the Society would continue to carry on the useful service in the future. It is also satisfactory to note that several persons in the mofussil, taking the cue from the Bombay Society, made enquiries for starting similar organisations at Satara, Poona and Rajkot in Kathiawar.

One suggestion, however, may be made in this connection.

In a city like Bombay only 45 persons sought the assistance rendered by the Society. This is too modest a figure for a population of nearly 12 lakhs. By sufficiently popularising the Society, through bringing its existence to the notice of the people, there is a vast scope for it to render more useful service than ever for the poorer classes. This is particularly true in an industrial centre like Bombay. However, more depends on the Society itself making the poor realise that they need not feel diffident or ashamed of their poverty in seeking legal aid.

ELECTION TO CORPORATION QUESTIONED

Petition To Disqualify "B" Ward Member

A petition to declare null and void the recent election of Gulamhusein Alibhoy Single to the Municipal Corporation from the Mandvi B Ward on the ground that the candidate was an "uncertificated bankrupt" or an "undischarged insolvent" and that the candidate had by himself interest in rent-farming contract with the Bombay Municipality, was filed before Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, on Saturday.

The petitioner Fidahusain Jalalshah stated that he was a voter of the "B" Ward for the Bombay Municipal Corporation and cited Mr. Single and the Municipal Commissioner as Respondents.

He stated that in the elections to the Municipal Corporation held on January 22, 1935, the Respondent No. 1 was a candidate for B Ward and the Returning Officer had returned him amongst others as being duly elected, by a notice put up by him on February 7 last, at the office of the Bombay Municipality.

ALLEGED DISQUALIFICATION.

The petition ran, "the said Respondent No. 1 was adjudged insolvent by the High Court of Bombay from the 2nd day of February 1926, but his adjudication was annulled as he did not make an application for his discharge within 18 months from the date of his adjudication. The date of the order annulling adjudication was November 3, 1931. Further the order of adjudication was not annulled under sub-section (1) of Section 21 of the "Presidency Towns Insolvency Act." The petitioner therefore submitted that the disqualification of Respondent No. 1 was not removed under Section 193 A of the said Act, and therefore he was disqualified from being approved or elected or appointed or from being a Councillor, "he being an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent, under Sec. 16 (1) (c) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888.

The petitioner further alleged that Respondent No. 1 had by himself interest in rent-farming contract with the Bombay Municipality.

He therefore prayed that the election of Mr. Single be declared null and void and be set aside, with costs for the petitioner.

The petition was admitted.

Mr. Vishnuprasad C. Dave appeared for the petitioner.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1935

MORE DEFEATS

Government defeats in the Legislative Assembly with regard to their Railway policy seem to have become a daily feature. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's motion on Friday to censure the general Railway policy of the Government was passed by a comfortable majority of 75 votes against 47. On Saturday Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant's token cut of Rs. 10 to censure the Railway Board's financial policy was carried by 59 votes against 47, the majority being slightly reduced as, for inexplicable reasons, Mr. Jinnah and some members of his party remained neutral. Then followed the biggest defeat of Government by 80 votes against 37 in connection with the cut motion of the Independent Party, moved by Maulvi Shafi Daudi, reducing the demand for the grant of Rs. 10,24,000 for the working expenses and being meant mainly to censure Government for the neglect of the interests of third class passengers. It is notable that on this motion all the four parties in the Assembly, namely, the Congress, Independent, Nationalist and European voted against Government, thereby showing that the grievances of third class passengers are real and undeniable.

Unredressed Grievance

The neglect of third class passengers is an ancient grievance but one which still remains unredressed, Maulvi Mohammad Shafi Daudi stated only familiar truths when he referred to the scandalous over-crowding in third class carriages, bad foodstuffs supplied to the third class passengers, scarcity of water supply, inadequacy of latrine accommodation and other grievances of these passengers. Mr. Joshi quoted telling figures to show that the third class contributed most to the Railway revenue and that it was, therefore, most unfair to deny them even the most essential amenities and conveniences. Even a European member like Mr. J. A. Milligan endorsed most of the above grievances and Sir Henry Gidney rightly declared that the third class passengers needed Government's first consideration. Sir Joseph Bhore himself admitted that the position of these passengers was far from satisfactory but pleaded that reduction of fares was a greater boon to the public than the provision of "extra amenities." But the fact is that the third class fares continue to be high and even the commonest conveniences are wanting, let alone, "extra amenities."

Tame Acquiescence

A general excuse urged by Sir Joseph for the various defects in the Railway administration was that the present position was a legacy of the old system and could not be improved immediately. But the same Government is responsible for both the old system and the present one and cannot escape responsibility for old and persisting grievances. With regard to Indianisation, too, and, in particular, to the training of Indians in the management of Railways, Sir Joseph admitted there had been delay but pleaded that the Government had only been following a policy laid down by the Secretary of State. Here, too, the Government of India must share responsibility for tamely acquiescing in a policy dictated by the Secretary of State. Many of the evils of that policy are likely to be perpetuated if the proposed Statutory Railway Board becomes a settled fact. It is this fear that is largely responsible for the many heavy defeats sustained by Government in the present Legislative Assembly with regard to their Railway policy.

Choice Before Baldwin

The cold indifference of the "National" Government towards the tentative advances of Mr. Lloyd George, so far from saving Mr. MacDonald, seems to be on a fair way to sealing his fate still more effectively. It has emphasized and brought into important prominence the other alternative to the inclusion of Mr. Lloyd George, the exclusion of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. The Conservatives have been restive for a long time. And their restiveness is now rapidly coming to a head. The internal differences that found such dramatically revealing expression only recently at Wavertrea and are likely to do so again at Norwood, have compelled a confession out of Mr. Baldwin to the effect that the Conservative Party could not win a clear majority in a General Election to-day with the amount of split votes there would be.

And, with the promptitude of a brilliant tactician, Mr. Winston Churchill has caught hold of that confession. The price for avoiding split votes, the price, that is to say, of avoiding a catastrophe to the Conservative Party, is the head of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. We do not believe that at the next General Election the Tories can, under any conditions, win a clear majority. In fact, the chances and prospects are in favour of the Labour party. But the issue, based on his own admission, has been very cleverly put before Mr. Baldwin. He has to choose between Mr. MacDonald and the Conservative Party.

18th Century Methods

The answers in the Assembly in the case of Ihsan Ilahi, who is detained under Regulation III of 1818, offer a glaring exposure of how utterly all principles of justice and fair trial are ignored in the execution of a so-called "Law" formulated as long ago as a hundred and sixteen years. The procedure, as we gather from Sir Henry Craik's own answers, is something like this: The police suspect a man of being dangerous—for the purposes of the Regulation, Communism may be regarded, we find, as definitely a criminal offence—they take evidence whatever and wherever they may choose to, then they summarise the evidence and place the written summary before the judges who must accept the police version and the police summary as unquestionably infallible, so absolutely infallible as rigorously to exclude all necessity of the accused being allowed to examine it or cross-examine witnesses, to say nothing of being permitted to produce evidence in rebuttal, to exclude, indeed, even the necessity of the judges examining the truth and the accuracy of the summary. We, however, thank Sir Henry Craik. We may be living in the twentieth century, and our Executive in the spirit and methods of the eighteenth—the Criminal Law Amendment "Acts" are also conceived in the same principles. But Sir Henry Craik is at least honest and frank about it.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

A Word To The Opposition

(BY K. T. SHAH.)

The Assembly sat practically all the days this week, and was occupied with humdrum matters of routine administration. On one of the days there was discussion on some Bills for the payment of wages, and on an official resolution regarding Geneva Convention for the Insurance of workers. Government did not desire to ratify the Convention,—on the specious plea that the Indian problem was different from that of the other industrialised countries of the world; and so they opposed a very moderate Amendment of Mr. N. M. Joshi, who only wanted legislative and other steps to be taken which would give effect to the Convention "as soon as possible." As one of the speakers neatly pointed out, this "as soon as possible" made the amendment wholly innocuous, and permitted Government to interpret it, if they so choose, to mean "never." Still they opposed the Amendment; and, mild as it was, it ran great risk of defeat by an extraordinary piece of bad staff-work on the part of the Opposition. There were quite a number of absentees in their ranks; and their eleventh hour canvassing of the so-called "unattached" members,—who usually vote with them,—was pathetic, but ineffective. It was a pity the amendment was lost; but, then, Government in this country is, more or less, for capitalist classes, by capitalist classes, and the Opposition,—or at any rate some of its leaders—are afraid of the very smell of Socialism.

Tables Turned.

In this country, the Opposition, even if it can score nothing but spectacular triumphs and moral victories, has to be far more alert and alive to its duties, than in Britain. Its chiefs have, therefore, to be, not only always ready to oppose,—which is their sole function,—but always solicitous of such of the stragglers, camp-followers, or irregulars of their army, as even if not under their command, have often the power to turn defeat into victory. Mr. Desai was cheered by those who noticed him seated on the front Government Bench that day between two remarkable divisions, either out of a mild irony, or in the hope that coming events cast their shadows before them. But whether temptation succeeds, or irony prevails, the division on this Amendment showed equal figures 52 against 52. The President saved the situation by giving his casting vote in favour of the Amendment. When, however, the amended proposition was put to the vote,—Mr. Joshi also, seems to have been caught nappings as he had drafted his Amendment to substitute a 'portion' of the original motion by his views, and not the whole of it by his alternative, and so the amended proposition could not but have to be voted upon,—the tables were turned. The vote now was 54 against the proposition, and 52 for it. The House expresses no opinion, and Government have not even a ghost of a mandate from the Assembly to dread. The Convention becomes a dead letter. The workers must wait for another Government to look to their interests.

Supplementary Questions.

The lack in Opposition leaders of experience of parliamentary tactics and procedure is shown often in such minute points of technicalities, or even the etiquette, of debate. Mr. Desai hardly ever deems it upto his dignity, as leader of the Opposition, either to ask a supplementary question, or protect his followers, when, as sometimes happens, misleading cries of "Order" are heard from official benches on some stray expression or an uncautious phrase by any of the speakers behind him. When Mr. Gadgil used, in the course of the J. P. C. debate, a certain expression, cries of "Order" were raised; and the speaker 'was' called to order. It is amazing, however, that it never struck any of the leaders on the Opposition benches to demand a definite ruling whether the expression was unparliamentary, and so extend a protection to their back-benchers or less experienced speakers, which it is the latter's normal due.

Messrs Satyamurti and Govind Ballabh Pant are, it must be admitted, both persistent and telling in their questions; and sometimes even brilliant, in thier Sup-

(Continued on page 8.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

With The National Government's Huge Majority In Parliament, The India Bill Is Even Now As Good As Passed

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Feb. 16.,
(By Air Mail).

The climax of the India debate is finished. The Wavertree by-election did introduce a good deal of bitterness on both sides of the Conservative Party but it has not affected general public opinion in any tangible manner. Whilst the Tory diehards continue to pretend that they are gravely afraid of the safety of the Empire, it becomes more and more apparent that it is a drive against Mr. Baldwin for a new leadership of the Conservative Party.

Mr. Winston Churchill himself has been cornered into admitting that when he was a Liberal politician and a member of the Coalition Government of Mr. Lloyd George he had loudly proclaimed the necessity of granting to India Dominion status and telling the Empire to be ready to receive her in the same way as Canada and Australia. This makes it clear that the present fears of Mr. Churchill are a mere pretence and his intention is to get into the leadership of a Tory revolt group, if he cannot become the head of the whole Conservative Party.

As Good As Passed

The Government, on its part, has reassured itself that in spite of the revolt only one-fifth of the House of Commons would be against its Indian scheme and four-fifth would loyally support it. The debate has also proved that the Labour Party has nothing immediate or tangible to offer. Sir Stafford Cripps, who is still a part of the official Labour Party and not an unlikely Labour Prime Minister at some future date, held discreet silence during the debate. Mr. MacDonald also observed his well-known silence as everybody now realises that the present Prime Minister is under orders from the chief of the Conservative organisation not to open his mouth unless he is instructed to do so. Mr. MacDonald has brought himself into a most pitiable position as a puppet Prime Minister of England living on the mercy of his lifelong political opponents. The huge Government majority for the India Bill is also at the back of the Government during the Committee stages. Of course, the Government itself might use words to the effect that the intention of Parliament at every stage is to permit India some day to be one of the Dominions. On the other hand, it is equally likely that the Government may accept a few non-essential amendments from the Tory diehards as it does not like to see the present split to continue to the next general election. The Labour Party is not going to use the easy and perfectly simple opportunity it has of prolonging the Committee discussions of the Bill beyond the life-time of the present parliament. Therefore, the new India Bill is now as good as passed as far as Westminster is concerned. Who, after all, in Westminster can honestly feel for India's birthright?

De Valera's Surprise To India

Just now unexpectedly Mr. De Valera is rendering an indirect service to India. He has declared with brutal candour that Irishmen will keep every pledge of honour which they give voluntarily but they are not bound to and they will not carry out any obligation thrust upon Ireland by passing Acts in British Parliament. If the whole of India would quote this part of Mr. De Valera's speech and send to Parliament it is bound to be a good eye-opener for British politicians. It is a serious mistake if Indian politicians believed that all the opposition to the India Act has to come only from the Legislative Assembly or the Provincial Councils. The people of England always give weight to mass meetings, mass demonstrations and mass petitions. In a large country like India by now thousands of meetings ought to be held according to British temperament if the people have a genuine objection to the passing of a parliamentary bill. Resolutions of protests pouring in from all parts of India into Parliament and

(Continued on page 13.)

Frankly Speaking

ABYSSINIA'S COMPLAINT.

Representatives of Great Powers who are trying optimistically, but strictly as detached unconcerned spectators, to encourage successful "direct negotiations" between Abyssinia and Italy resolutely refuse to take any notice of Italian activities which obviously defy the spirit and principles of "negotiations" and equally obviously confirm Italy's main object. A large Italian army has been hurriedly despatched to Abyssinia and given a send-off characteristic of a nation actually at war. Why? The question becomes all the more relevant when it is recalled that Italy has designs over certain portions of the Abyssinian territory. There is full justification for the Abyssinian complaint that "Italy, by sending troops to Entrea and Somaliland desires to exert military pressure on negotiation." Yet, the Great Powers—and the League of Nations—are complacently silent.

HARMFUL PROPAGANDA

The Anti-Communal Award Conference held at Delhi during the week-end can do no good to anybody but may do much harm to the negotiations that are being carried on for a communal settlement. We fully agree with Mr. Chintamani, the President of the Conference, that the so-called Award is not really an Award and that it is anti-national. But the pertinent question now is how it is to get it annulled. Every impartial critic would admit that in the present circumstances the necessarily one-sided condemnation of the Award will hardly avail to bring about the result and that the only way to do so is an agreed solution of the whole communal problem. The value of the Anti-Award Conference is, therefore, to be judged by its effect on the prospects of such a solution. Judged from this point of view, the Conferenre is likely to do more harm than good.

BURMA M. L. C.'s WIN

The Burma Legislative Council should be congratulated on having succeeded at last and got rid of a President in whom it had no confidence. As late as in August all the Burman parties united to pass a resolution of no confidence in the President. Yet in spite of this decisive condemnation the Governor refused to accept the popular demand and the President—to the prejudice, at least in our opinion of his own self-respect—stuck to his chair, thanks to the Governor, against all accepted principles and conventions that regulate presidentship of meetings. We are glad that the determination of members to vindicate those principles told at last and the Governor had to accept their demand. But we wish he had not gone out of his way to try to explain what his concurrence did not imply. It was quite unnecessary and in fact, in practically amounts to an affront to the members.

AN IMPORTANT REFORM

The Senate of the Calcutta University has done a great service to the cause of national education by deciding finally that the Matriculation examination shall be conducted wholly in the vernacular except that the examination in English will continue to be conducted in English. The decision means that for subjects other than English the vernacular is to be the medium not merely for class instruction but also for the University examination and the vernacular medium is not merely a matter of option but is compulsory. This is certainly an important reform, however belated. It is a pity that our own University has made only slight progress in this direction. It is to be hoped, however, that the example of the Calcutta University, the Osmania University and the Poona University for Women, the last two of which use the vernacular medium even for the college examinations, will be duly and promptly followed by other Universities.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Sir Andrew Skeen

The death of Sir Andrew Skeen removes one of those few, very few, British soldiers, who did not think that the beginning and end of their duty in India was the preservation of internal and external security. That Indians too should be trained in order to enable them to defend their own country was an aim that he kept before his eyes throughout his career but the public came to know of him only when he was appointed Chairman of the Indian Sandhurst Committee which submitted its report in 1926. If India to-day can boast of an Academy to train officers for the Indian Army, much of the credit for it should go to the Committee over which he presided which recommended the establishment of such an Academy in 1933. The bureaucracy shelved the report for a long time but it must have been some consolation to Sir Andrew Skeen that the scheme recommended by him materialized before his death. The Committee further recommended that by 1952 half the total cadre of officers in the Indian Army should be Indians. The very liberality of the report was enough to make it taboo to the Government.—"Hindustan Times."

Marmaduke Pickthall

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, who touched fame when he wrote that delightful novel "Said the Fisherman," has now retired from the service of the Nizam of Hyderabad and intends to settle down in Spain.

He is now sixty, and has crowded into his life as many strange experiences in far lands as anyone of his generation. He was educated at Harrow and on the Continent, and travelled in the East, acquiring Arabic and "a love for certain Eastern ways of thought." He lived for a year among the Druzes of Mount Lebanon, and for many years in Egypt and Syria. "Said the Fisherman" was published in 1903, and "Children of the Nile" in 1908. He became a convert to Islam a year before the Great War.

He went to India in 1919 as editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," and four years later he went to Hyderabad to a Government school appointment. He returned to London with the Hyderabad delegation to the first Round-table Conference, and on his return to Hyderabad he was appointed first director of the Government Information Bureau and later superintendent of the Hyderabad Civil Service. He will continue to edit in Spain "The Islamic Culture," a quarterly which he started ten years ago.—"Manchester Guardian".

"No Significance"

No significance attaches to the Council of State's approbation of the 'Reforms' scheme. It exists for such purposes and there will be its prototypes in the provinces similarly to support unworthy causes. The late Lord Russell of Killowen once described the House of Lords as 'the ancient enemy of every righteous cause.' The same may be said of second chambers generally. They are established in order to uphold privilege and prescription. They invariably side with the 'haves' against the 'have nots' and servilely obey the mandate of authority while denying to the weak even a fraction of what they ought to have. They are admirably representative of the halt, the lame and the blind. In the circumstances, the wonder is not that voting in the Council of State went as it did but that the Government majority was not bigger.—"Leader."

"INSTRUMENT READS THOUGHT CURRENTS"

—Headline.

Not the Instrument of Instructions which reads thought currents only to stop them.

* * * *

"Khadi supports the rural population. It is the duty of every one to support that industry"—Mahatma Gandhi at Nagpur.

There has been no secret circular on this subject, requiring District officers to pretend to support this rural industry. And there shan't be any.

* * * *

Government, declared Sir Henry Craik in the Assembly, were not prepared to make Mr. Subash Bose's book privately available to the members of the Assembly.

Since the book "tends generally to encourage terrorism or direct action" the anxious solicitude of Sir Henry is praiseworthy. But it constitutes also a comment on the impressionability of our M.L.A.'s like Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Messrs. H. P. Mody, Ziauddin etc. —to say nothing of Yakubs Ghaznavis and the rest of them—which they certainly never deserved and never "shall" deserve.

* * * *

The Home Member, of course, declined to allow M.L.A.'s to judge the validity of the Government's contention as regards Mr. Bose's book.

We hope honourable Members appreciate the delicate courtesy implicit in it. The spirit of the post-Waterloo decade may be his guide in matters threatening Law and Order, but not the spirit of the post-Waterloo Wellington. Sir Henry did not want to say "Judge and be damned."

* * * *

The biggest Assembly defeat inflicted so far on the Government was on a cut moved by—Maulvi Shafi Daudi.

Whereat our junior colleague congratulates all concerned on their sense of humour.

* * * *

From a report of the motion Picture Society's Exhibition: "A visit to the Town Hall is worth while. One is more enlightened when one comes out."

Than when one is in the Hall?

* * * *

Mr. Kenneth Pickthorn has been returned to Parliament as the bye-election from the University of Cambridge.

True to his name, the new M.P. is a "National Conservative."

* * * *

"The first-class passenger is rude to the guard, the guard is rude to the third-class passenger while the second-class passenger and the guard are rude to each other"—Mr. Sri Prakash in the Assembly.

* * * *

Apropos of a proposal brought before the Bengal Medical Council to disqualify Dr. N. N. Bose for participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement a friend wonders if people who are mentally so unreliable as to equate participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement with professional misconduct should be at all allowed to remain at large practising a profession which involves the very life of the patient.

* * * *

We disagree with our friend. As a compromise we might be agreeable to regarding those responsible for the proposal as cases fit for a Nazi Asylum. But personally we believe that the proposal was justified. In this age of Science characterised, further, by rapid and revolutionary progress who knows that Civil Disobedience is not an infectious disease and that Doctor like Dr. N. N. Bose may not be able to inject C. D. bacilli into each and every human being that they come across.

* * * *

Any way the rejection of the proposal by the Bengal Medical Council requires immediate attention on the part of the British Medical Council, the I.M.S., the Inspector-Secretary of the Indian Medical Council and Sir Fazli Hussain.

Meanwhile we would love to know who these Doctors are who brought forward the proposal.

* * * *

TRADING IN WHITE PEPPER

Final Agreement Will Be Reached To-morrow.

—Head lines to London Cable.

We recalled with bewildered feelings that the House of Commons had set apart a couple of months . . . . and then we realised that the reference was to Pepper and not to any White Paper.

* * * *

Judge: "You can really swear to this on oath?"

Witness: "I have taken many oaths in my life, but never with so much truth as this one."

N.Y. Cotton Relapses Into Dullness

Gold Decision Results In Long Foreign Liquidation

FAVOURABLE WEATHER IN U. S. BELT

(Special To "Chronicle")

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.

Following the gold flurry, cotton prices relapsed to previous dullness. The business in the March position is ascribed to long foreign liquidation, reflecting the disappointment over the effect of the Gold decision of the Supreme Court.

Fears of substntial sales of Loan Cotton in the event of a rise to 13.00 level are restricting bullish operations, although Washington is considering the possibility of impounding the existing 5,000 bales of Loan Pool cotton and withdrawal until August 1936.

The Administration's efforts to negotiate International cotton production and export arrangements are inspiring little confidence in trade circles, but the persistent sundry inflation projects are closely watched.

The weather over the Cotton Belt is generally favourable for preparation of new crop, although South Texas reports scattered planting.

"INDIA SPEAKS"

Film Not An RKO Radio Pictures Production

In our issue on Saturday, the 2nd February, we published under the heading "Anti-Indian Propaganda in America" a letter which refers to the above picture as an "RKO Pictures Film" and alleges that "RKO people wanted to stage up and film some really objectionable films."

We now learn that these statements regarding RKO's connection with the filming of this picture are wholly incorrect for we are authoritatively informed that "India Speaks" is not an RKO Radio Pictures production at all but is a picture produced entirely independently by Walter Futter, the producer of "Africa Speaks," in conjunction with Richard Haliburton, and the distribution rights of the Picture alone were acquired by RKO Radio Pictures Inc. of U.S.A. The Indian Company, RKO Radio Pictures Limited has not now and never has had any rights of any description whatsoever in this film and there is no intention of it ever being exhibited in this country. We are further informed that no completed copy of the film has ever been imported into or exhibited in India, and the advance publicity, which arrived here over four months ago, was returned to U.S.A. unopened, without even passing through the Customs.

We welcome this opportunity of bringing the true facts before the public and we wish to express our sincere regret for the injustice we have done to RKO Radio Pictures in publishing the letter which contains such inaccurate statements regarding RKO's connection with the filming of "India Speaks."

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ALLEGED STRANGULATION

Husband Of Girl Wife Arrested

LAHORE, February 24.

While arrangements were being made to remove the body of the 18-year old wife of a Hindu resident of one of the central Mohallas in Lahore City this morning, a police party suddenly appeared on the scene, seized the body and later arrested the woman's husband and his mother and two brothers.

The girl who died suddenly last night is said to have been ill-treated because she had not brought good dowry. She is said to have died of strangulation.—A.P.

AZUCAR WINS SANTA ANITA RACE

New Track Record Established

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24.

The Santa Anita race was won by Azucar by 2 lengths from Ladysman, one length separating Ladysman from Timesupply. The new track record of 2 minutes 2 and 1/5 seconds was established. Twenty horses ran. Betting was dollars 12/40 to one Azucar, 5/20 to one Ladysman, 12/10 to one Timesupply.

TAX-PAYER'S INTERESTS

Mr. Mathuradas Attacks Railway Budget

Mr. Mathuradas Vassanji speaking during the general discussion on the Railway Budget in the Assembly said:—

Looking at the Railway Budget for the coming year as a whole, I may congratulate the Honourable the Commerce Member on his making the best show of what is after all a very lean year. The increase in the Gross receipts of the Railways, while notable in itself nevertheless indicate that the railways considered as a whole, are yet far behind the highest point reached before the depression began. It is not possible for us to criticise or question, the estimates prepared by the Department but the estimates for the coming year as presented by the Honourable Member have allowed for a continued improvement in trade and traffic the same rate as in the current year. I feel, that inasmuch as Government have not found it advisable to enter upon any considerable reductions in Railways rates and fares there is reason to doubt if, in their heart of heart, they consider the financial position of the Railways, to be quite as sound, or even as hopeful, as the Honourable Member has made it out to be.

INDEBTED TO GENERAL BUDGET.

Assuming however that the recovery noticeable in the movement of goods and passengers in the current year continues for the coming year, the Railways would still be making a heavy loss of 190 lacs. Nearly half of this loss would have been avoided, if Government had not decided to remove the cut in salaries in the Railway Services, which has lasted for three years; but which it is unjust to sanction at this stage. Not only the railways are not able yet to make any contribution towards their way to afford any corresponding relief to the taxpayer, or the consumer of the railway service, in the shape of reductions in rates and fares all round. The Railways are indebted to the general Budget for a five-years lack of contribution, which must aggregate some 30 crores by this time; and have also exhausted all their Reserve Fund and made very considerable inroads upon the depreciation funds amounting to something like 28 crores in the shape of temporary loans. It may be open to question if these temporary loans are likely to be repaid in the near future that we can envisage to-day; and it is still more problematic if the accumulated deficit on account of the failure to pay the stipulated contributions to the public revenues will likewise be paid in the near future. So long as the Railways have not discharged these obligations, we can have no ground to be satisfied with the general condition of our Railway finances.

When the railways are in this condition, it is impossible to see the justice of the restoration of the salary cut, as mentioned by the Honourable Member.

ATTEMPT ON SIAM MINISTER

Assassin Fires Two Shots At Car And Wounds In Neck And Arm

BANGKOK, Feb. 24.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate the Minister of Defence, M. Luang Pibula Songgram, as he was leaving the football match. The assailant fired two shots at the Minister's motorcar wounding M. Pibula Songgram in the neck and arms. His condition is believed to be not serious.

RIGHT AND LEFT GROUPS IN CONGRESS

Kidwai Analyses Present Trend And Internal Conflict

LUCKNOW (By Mail)

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai the prominent Congress leader, in course of an article, says:—

At present the Congressmen are divided into two groups. The first group while recognising the evils of society as it is at present constituted, thinks that it can be remedied by a readjustment of relations between the exploiters and the exploited which it will be easy to do after political freedom has been won. In the view of this group this political freedom does not necessitate the severance between England and India.

The second group contends that political freedom unless it is accompanied by a thorough overhauling of society, will not take us anywhere. This group is looking to establish an Indian Socialist State and it is convinced that so long as capitalist England has any influence in India, it will not allow such a State to function.

WILL IT DEGENERATE

I do not say that all Congressmen are attached to either one group or the other, but they have their inclinations and sympathies. As the things develop they will find it difficult to remain silent and they will have to join the one or the other. In the near future, this conflict of ideas will degenerate into factional fight the first group will move towards the Government and the second further off. It will not cause any surprise if the first group joins hands with the Government to suppress the second.

"STRATEGIC RETREAT"

Realising the impossibility of making the two groups work together, Gandhiji has retired from the Congress. The present Working Committee is composed almost exclusively of the first group. It is quite apparent Sardar Patel, Dr. Ansari and Mr. Rajagopalachari are determined to take us back to pre-non-co-operation days and every step they take is a march back towards the "strategic retreat". How the strategic retreat is being effected can be best illustrated by two recent decisions, one taken by the Working Committee and the other by the Congress Parliamentary Board. Both of them can be treated as an attempt to go behind the Independence Resolution of the Lahore Congress.

THE DEVIATION TO RIGHT

The Working Committee has replaced the Independence pledge by another one which committed us to all sorts of things, but to the struggle for Independence. The Congress Parliamentary Board has allowed the Congress M.L.A.'s to join the Empire Parliamentary Association which aims to promote closer association between countries forming the British Empire. Now anybody who is serious about Independence cannot think of joining this association. The strife between the two sections has thus begun and any day it may cause a crisis.

No body knows it better than our leaders that the policy they are pursuing has not the support of the majority. It is a mistake to suppose that safeguards and other devices and threat of disciplinary actions will long keep them in power. Once the trend of their action is appreciated by the mass of Congressmen, they will find their influence and their popularity will be of no avail. These shrewd men know that in future their strife should be not with the Government but with their own opponents in the Congress itself. They would rather see the Congress weakened and disorganised than to surrender it intact to persons whom they have come to regard as the bitterest enemy of their class.—United Press.

TOWARDS PEACE IN EUROPE

Franco-Austrian Ministers Issue Communique On Paris Talks

PARIS, Feb. 23.

A communique issued after the conversations between the Austrian and French Ministers states that they have agreed on the advantages of the conclusion, in a spirit of complete equality, of a Central European Pact of which the Franco-Italian conversations has laid down principles. The communique stated that they welcomed the Franco-British agreement to consider this Pact as an element of security forming with other Regional Pacts an indivisible whole of the guarantees of peace facilitating the settlement of outstanding problems.
—Reuter.

—Reuter.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

At the ninth annual general meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, held to-day, the following office-bearers were elected for the year 1935:

Mr. Kanailal Jatia, President. Mr. J. P. Dutia, Senior Vice-President, Mr Mohanlal Lalluchand Shah, Vice-President, and Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Secretary.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay received Lieut: General Krishna Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana at Government House on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne lunched with the Committee of the Byculla Club on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended the Races in State on Saturday.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Thakor of Sarothia and Major-General Sir Charles MacWatt dined at Government House on Sunday.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoolah gave a lunch in honour of His Highness the Aga Khan at the Willingdon Sports Club on Sunday. About eighty prominent citizens of Bombay had accepted Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah's invitation. Among those present being H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala, Sir C.P. Ramaswami Iyer, Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani and Sir John Beaumont.

Mr. Fazul Rahimtoolah gave a lunch party in honour of the H. H. the Aga Khan at the Willingdon Sports Club on Sunday.

(Continued from column 7.)

in Germany, according to a newspaper report that the Stuttgart Court has decided that a German had forfeited his nationality, and with it his right of inheritance to his parents' property, because many years ago he married an English woman. The details regarding this unusual decision are not to hand, but an English Journalist remarks that the decision would probably have been upheld by Bismarck, who laid a ban upon officers of the German army or members of the Diplomatic Service marrying English wives. Curiously enough, the Iron Chancellor himself, in his youth, came near to making such an alliance. When a minor official at Weisbaden in 1837, he fell in love with a beautiful English girl, the niece of a peer, and was so infatuated that he quitted his post without leave to follow the family to Switzerland. The affair, according to one of his biographers, went so far as a formal betrothal, but, for some unrecorded reason, it was suddenly broken off.

PATRIOTIC STUDENTS

Let our students and teachers read how primary school students of Japan are taking part in Patriotic activities. From waste materials like used bottles, old magazines etc., they have raised funds for a patriotic airplane.

For the past year the Tokyo Air Defence Union has been collecting funds for the imperial army. The Oji ward of Tokyo have made a special effort and their accomplishment is worthy of praise.

The young men of Oji have now raised sufficient money to present an airplane to the army. The dedication ceremony will be held on Constitution Day, Kigensetsu February 11th.

To collect this fund, the students of the primary schools of Oji sold old magazines and empty bottles, and in a hundred other ways worked to swell the necessary sum.

Can't our students be made to make such patriotic collection? They can, if there is a proper guidance from the teachers and dozens of the so called "Leaders of Youth", who only held meetings and issue statements and think that their task is over.

Our Tokyo Letter

WAR CLOUDS VANISH IN FAR EAST

Chinese Eastern Railway Transfer Negotiations Lead To Agreement

(By CHAMAN LAL)

TOKYO, (By Mail).

What were considered war clouds hovering over the Soviet-Manchou border proved to be smoke from the Chinese Eastern Railway Trains.

After a year and seven months, the Chinese Eastern Railway trains for negotiations have resulted in a complete agreement. The difficulties that marked them were unprecedented. Nobody will begrudge honour to the authorities concerned for their unflinching efforts in working for a successful conclusion of the negotiations, which has laid a new stone in the foundation of peace in the Far East.

JAPAN'S NEW DIPLOMACY

Japan is ready to enter into negotiations with Great Britain and the United States for the conclusion of a new political agreement designed to maintain peace in the Pacific area, based on the principles of non-menace and non-aggression which Foreign Minister Koki Hirota told the Diet on Tuesday will govern this country's relations with all nations, according to a report that apparently emanates from the Foreign Office.

The negotiations will be initiated with Great Britain shortly through Ambassador Tsuneo Matsudaira, claims the Asahi, which adds that during the London preliminary naval conversations, in which it was made evident to the British and the Americans that Japan desires a new naval disarmament formula embodying the principles of non-menace and non-aggression, the Japanese and the British delegations joined in advocating the establishment of general peace machinery among their countries and the United States. Because of restriction of the conversations to naval matters. It was agreed to discuss the matter at a later opportunity.

JAPANESE-DUTCH PARLEY FIASCO

The Dutch-Japanese shipping Conference was declared "Indefinitely" postponed on Friday morning before it was actually convened because the two sides could not agree on the official language to be used in the conference.

The Japanese shipping representatives insist that the parley should be conducted in Japanese, since the conference is being held in Japan. The Dutch representatives contend that while they may concede to the use of Japanese in the conversations, the official records of the negotiations should be kept in English, since this is a language with which the both sides are familiar.

The Dutch representatives reported the matter to their headquarters in Batavia and requested instructions. It is understood that the answer received from Batavia is not conciliatory, and instructed the representatives to press their insistence.

RECEPTION CANCELLED

Because of the unfortunate hitch in the language issue, the reception dinner planned in honour of the Dutch representatives at the Oriental Hotel, Kobe, was temporarily cancelled. It will require at least a few days more before the initial friction is adjusted and the conference formally commences.

Choji Umegaki, head of the shipping division of the Ishihara frankly declared that unless Japanese is used as the language of the conference, his company has no intention to join in the conference.

The Dutch spokesman declared that it is not the intention of the Dutch representatives to insist upon the use of English in the Conference. Japanese may well be used for the purpose of conversation. But they insist that documentary records of the proceedings and agreements be provided in English so that if any misunderstanding arises on the terms of the agreements, they can both refer to a common text.

HOLLAND FEARS JAPAN.

Holland is seriously afraid of loosing the East Indies and has resolved to replace Javanese (natives of East Indies) by Hollanders. Surrounded by fast re-arming countries Holland is preparing for non-aggressive defence.

Realizing that war in Europe is not an impossibility the government intend to construct more airplanes and anti-aircraft guns while maintaining, up-to-date efficiency in the army and navy both at home and in the Netherlands Indies.

TRAINING WOMEN FIGHTERS

Jujutsu is now becoming popular among women. At present 15 girls are taking lessons at the Kodokan hall at Suidobashi, and some of them have already won rank in this complicated sport.

On Sunday, an open meeting was held when the women jujutsu experts demonstrated their skill. Mr. Jigoro Kano, founder and president of the Jujutsu Association, was present.

OVER 200 EXECUTIONS

The Nanking Anti-Narcotic Committee has just reported that 204 persons have been executed for drugdealing during the past year. This does not take into account the executions of "Uncured" addicts. All this is a strenuous attempt to get rid of the evil. China, however, realizes far better than any other group that the real solution to her problem lies in government control and monopoly of the selling and raising of the drug and in going back to the source of the matter, replacing the revenues received from the drug by more respectable economic means.

DIPLOMATIC MARRIAGES

The recent decision of the Chinese Government that its diplomatists must not marry foreign women is not by any means a new idea. It has been carried beyond the ranks of diplomacy

(Continued in column 5.)

League Of Nations In A Quandary

Paraguay Notifies Secession

COVENANT NOT LIKELY TO BE ENFORCED

GENEVA, Feb. 24.

Paraguay's notification of withdrawal from the League received to-day, marks the expiry of three months' grace for the adoption of the League Assembly's recommendations for the settlement of the Gran Chaco dispute. Therefore, Bolivia will henceforth be in a state of legal warfare, while Paraguay's position will be illegal under the Covenant.

It is unlikely that the League will take such an extreme measure as severing trade and diplomatic relations with Paraguay as provided in the League Covenant; as it is believed neither the United States nor Brazil would favour such a course.

There is still hope that the South American States may again attempt to mediate.—Reuter.

PARAGUAY'S CHARGE-SHEET

League Accused Of Evading Enquiry Into Chaco Dispute

ASUNCION, Feb 24.

The Paraguayan Note to the League maintains that the League invariably eluded Paraguay's demands for an investigation to establish the responsibility for the Gran Chaco dispute, and, therefore, has no longer the right to apply the sanctions.—Reuter.

EARLIER

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ASCUNCION, Feb. 23

Paraguay has notified the League of her decision to withdraw from the League, thus putting into effect the threat Paraguay made in January that she would withdraw if the arms embargo lifted against Bolivia were enforced against Paraguay.

When Bolivia accepted the League Chaco Committee's proposals for settlement, Paraguay, who rejected them was declared self-indicated as the offender.

A Sibi message of Saturday's date says Mr. C. P. Skrine, I.C.S., Political Agent, Kalat, who had gone to Zahidan on the Persian border to attend a Conference with the Persian authorities, returned here last evening. It is understood that the Conference ended on 20th instant.

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BOMBAY—CALCUTTA—RANGOON

The Nude In Art

IT IS NOT INDICATIVE OF MORAL LAXITY

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In reply to the query rais-d by "N" in the issue of the 14th inst. concerning the debasing and the demoralising influence of the nude in art let me point out that the growing fashion is not indicative of the moral laxity of the present generation and that it is not possible for such productions to wield such an influence if they were approached in the right attitude. The artist resorts to such types on the strength of the artistic traditions he has inherited, and the fidelity which he owes to his own artistic self. The fashion has survived, many tides of taste and technique and its survival is its own argument for its persistence. The representation of the nude is no new thing in art, but is one that can be seen even in the heyday of Forentine art, or Indian sculpture and painting. It would be gross mis-interpretation to say that these old masters attached themselves to such fashions only to pamper their own vile sensual susceptibilities and such an opinion will hardly be excusable in one who has any pretensions to understand what art means, and knows what ideal art should represent.

As "N" suggests that the tradition, which is now growing past all bonds, has had its basis in the "higher instincts" of the artist, and the argument which he reluctantly quotes is perfectly right and in its place. To argue that one is born naked, and therefore nudity should not be repellent would of course be to argue in the face of modesty, which in society is absolutely essential, but in art it is not necessarily so, and may be interpreted as the expression of "God's conception of the pure and the beautiful."

The function of all art has been to delight through the representation of the real in its mental aspect, and here has aesthetics closely wedded itself to art. If the heart of beauty has a spiritual essence, and if by the portrayal of the "naked blaze or beauty" in brush or stone, the artist cannot endow his products with a spiritual significance, the Fine Arts would not and cannot deserve the high esteem of all mankind. The truth is that the human form has a beauty and harmony of its own, which in its uniqueness far surpasses the charm of all external nature. It may be questioned here, if artistic productions suffer in, quality and in their "spiritual significance" if the conventions of life were imposed on them. The answer would be an emphatic affirmative.

An analogy from Poetry, may here be cited with advantage. Love between man and woman has been repeatedly selected by so many poets, as a theme for their poetical compositions. On this ground it is hardly wise to complain, that the free and deliberate treatment of love, in poems, exercises an unwholesome influence on the current ideas of relations between the sexes. The reason is that things like these (Love in poetry and nudity, or nearly so in art) afford ample opportunities for the poetic or the artistic sensibility, for composing out of those things, products that shall be the fountains of emotional appeal. The argument, if any argument were needed must be found in the oft-quoted critical dictum, that to understand poetry one must have poetry within one self, and that the peculiar attuning of the self, or the emotional adaptation is necessary. The beauty of the flesh appeals to the artist, to the same extent, as does 'love' to the poet. It is just possible that the conception of ideal love however noble in itself should be misunderstood by the "common" people, and I wonder if, under such a force of argument, such poetical compositions should be excluded from the grasp of an average reader. Fine Arts are meant for those and those only who have a mind to understand, and a heart to appreciate and it must be laid down in the interests of art that it must maintain its traditions, and obey its "higher instincts" irrespective of any consideration.

Though it may be conceded that naked statues etc should not be exposed to public gaze, in public places, as a practical social necessity, it can hardly be allowed on grounds of principle, that modesty should be allowed to encroach upon the unlimited scope of art. Ideal art we hear it often repeated, is neither moral, nor immoral but non-moral, and I think it shall be admitted that modesty which every one accepts in social life as a necessity, for reasons more than one must in art be pronounced, as tending to induce an artificial and mundane atmosphere and detracting from its value, as an idealised expression of the beauty and harmony of the human form.—Yours, etc.,

V. M. INAMDAR.

Bijapur, February 21.

Ajra Firing

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—My Committee has read letters appearing in your papers regarding Ajra tragedy.

My Committee do not think it necessary to reply to all sorts of letters appearing regarding Ajra tragedy, at length at this stage in view of the enquiry that is proceeding but at the same time they do feel that by their placing the following information before the Muslim public, the work they have voluntarily taken upon themselves in the cause of their brethren will meet with their approval.

As you are aware according to the resolution passed at the public meeting of the Muslims held in the Anjumane-Islam-Hall a Committee of influential Muslims was formed. This Committee has upto now collected some funds from amongst themselves, a few of their friends, and have kept account of it, and not from the general public and this they have done because they want only to ask for such sum as would be actually required, in fact, at the Anjumane-Islam-Hall meeting they specially mentioned in the resolution that collection may be made, if necessary and as much needed. Therefore, so, as far as this Committee is concerned, all that has been said about collection of large sums from public in the letter of your special correspondent is not with regard to them.

My Committee is aware that several meetings have been held by certain individuals in and about Bombay and they are informed that funds have been collected by them even from poor people, but as they are not concerned with it they are not responsible for it. It is for the public and the press to make due enquiries about it and do the needful.

The second point with which this Committee is concerned is about the appointment of lawyers to attend at the enquiry and about helping the poor Muslim at Ajra during the enquiry.

With regard to the help that has been given to the Muslims of Ajra as we have already stated we had sent before the enquiry opened Maulvi Abdul Rauf Saheb a well-known public worker, and advocate Mr. Mirza Akhtar Husain and thereafter, just before the enquiry started Mr. Allarakhia Abba went there, and is still there with Mr. Frank Oliviera one of the oldest and ablest criminal lawyers of Bombay who has been also well-known as one who had occupied the post of the Chief Presidency Magistrate for several years of this city. Besides, two other members of the Committee have also been there and, therefore, we hope it will be conceded to us that this Committee has done and doing its mite. The Muslims of Ajra inform us that upto now no other Committee or individual from Bombay has sent or has been approached and offered them to send any legal or any financial or any other kind of help.

They have expressed to us their full satisfaction with our work and have expressed their appreciation of our work.

We are content with the views of the Muslim of Ajra as we believe they are the right judges being the parties involved and concerned. We believe it is our duty to carry out their view and wishes and we hope to do our best in the matter. We do hope that those who have been holding meetings, collecting funds and expressing their views and are inclined to criticise us will do well if they will please even now at this late stage proceed to Ajra and try to help those of our poor Muslims who need help. This is all we have to say at present, we may add that on behalf of Muslims of Ajra. The Kolhapur Ajra Relief Committee have informed us and have made it public that they appreciate the work we are doing and that those who desire to contribute or have already contributed or have collected any funds for help to them, may be sent to this Committee and therefore only it is that we are stating this also for the information of our Muslim Brothers.—Yours, etc.,

YUSUF SOBANI,
For General Secretary
Ajra Relief Committee
Khatri's Chawl,
Erskine Road,
Bombay, Feb 24.

Karwar Harbour Project

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Both the M. L. C. who asked a question on the above-named project and the Revenue Member who answered it, do not seem to possess sufficient information about the so-called Karwar Harbour Project. There is no such project before the Government now, but such a project had been conceived, planned and worked out in the seventies of the last century when the American Civil War had broken out and there was a great demand for Indian cotton from Lancashire.

It was thought that by constructing a railway from Hubli to Karwar, all the cotton grown in the Southern Maratha country known as the Kumta cotton, could be shipped to England direct, and because of this expected growth of trade on an enormous scale, Karwar Harbour Project had been planned. The Bombay Government was keen on the project and was very ably and strongly supported by the "Times of India," the only body opposing it being the Bombay Chamber of Commerce which feared that Bombay might suffer in importance.

The project was vetoed by the Secretary of State for India, and it was believed at the time that he was influenced by certain British capitalists who had lent capital to the Portuguese Government for the construction of a railway and for the development of the Marmagoa harbour. As understanding seems to have been arrived at then that within a certain distance from the Portuguese station and for a certain number of years, no railway in the British territory should be constructed. It appears that the period has long expired. It is sad to think that the British Government promoted the construction of a railway and the development of a harbour in a Portuguese territory at the expense of the interests of its own territory.

The question of a Hubli-Karwar railway project, had again been raised thereafter in the years 1914-18 in the Bomb legislative Council by the late Dewan Bahadur Rodda, and from the bulky correspondence that passed during that period, which I had an occasion to go through then, I gathered that the possibility of such a project materialising was very small. It is true that the late Mr. W. D. Sheppard, then a Member of the Bombay Governnment, had a soft corner in his heart for Kanara, where he served for a considerable time in his early days, but in the circumstances he could not be of material assistance. The harbour project as such was not even talked of, for, without a railway, harbour development in itself was an unthinkable proposition.

The railway project of the seventies of the last century only left one legacy to Kanara, and it was this that the land revenue assessment which was being revised about that time, was raised by more than 100 percent in the belief that the railway project would materialise, prices of land would rise and there would be general prosperity. The project never materialised, but the burden of assessment then raised has never been lowered, and Kanara remains to-day the most highly assessed district in the Presidency, though its soil is admittedly of quite an ordinary character.

The only probability of a railway in Kanara, now lies along the Konkan coast down to Karwar and from there to Mangalore, but though there was some talk of the line some time ago, there is little prospect of its being taken up in the near future for various reasons. However, when such a coast line railway is constructed, in course of time Karwar and Hubli may also be joined, but not I think for the next sixty years. When such a railway comes into existence, the need of developing the Karwar harbour may come into prominence.—Yours, etc.,

S. G. W.

Railway Servants Travelling In Second Class

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am one of those who believe that India exists for the officials, small or big, and so wanted to avoid writing on the question of Railway employees travelling higher class on the railways but one of them is asking for it in your issue of the 18th inst.

I had reserved a second class sleeping berth at Poona on the M. & S. M. Railway. I found myself accommodated in a compartment which seemed to be specially joined to the train and travelled all by myself. But this short-lived pleasure was turned into disgust at Belgaum where I learnt that the compartment was to be disconnected and that I had to shift to another compartment which could accommodate more passengers at day time as usual. This cost me a breakfast at the station. But you can imagine my surprise when I found that what kept me away from this compartemnt was a Railway servant with his family travelling obviously free. They were travelling to a holy place, and it was a sight to see the wife of the gentleman behaving like a shy horse to avoid touching me. (I was in trousers).

Another time on the same Railway I had not taken the precaution to reserve a berth because there is no rush on the Gadag-Guntakal line. The compartment presented two names (Mr. & Mrs. W.) as having reserved it from Gadag onwards. A guard who seemed very partial to the claims of this happy pair required to be taught that two sleeping berth at night accommodate six persons in the day and that consequently I had every right to travel in the same compartment as the two friends of the guard. At Gadag an Indian Christian Railway official, his wife and a number of friends peeped into the compartment and then after a consultation decided to make themselves at home in the Ladies' Compartment, which was empty. The lady and the other friends dropped at some station later on and the official came over to my compartment and revealed his identity. Mr. Walker was an assumed name of this worthy and the guard was not only interested in him as a Railway official but also I think because he was a partner in a variety of presents this official gathered on his inspection tour, such as wild game and fowl.

As for his fling at the moneyed class travelling third class, and his claim to teach them better manners in this respect, I need only say that I have seen some passengers travelling second class bribe Railway servants with small currency notes folded ticket fashion, say for instance, at the final inspection of tickets before reaching Poona station on the M. & S. M. and showing a complete lack of culture and manners as is natural with this class of people, that I am wondering if it is not better to travel lower class and save money than keep company with such people and the Railway servants.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. T.

Karwar, Feb. 20.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN JUBBULPORE

Books And Pamphlets Seized

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 23.

A mild sensation prevailed here to-day when the police raided the houses of Mr. Laxmi Shanker Bhatt, Secretary of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee and Krishna Kumar Verma a second year student in the Robertson College, son of the Treasury Accountant and after 7 hours' vigorous search, removed some books alleged to be seditious and also Congress pamphlets and private correspondence from both the houses.

Lajja Shanker Bhatt, the younger brother of Laxmishanker Bhatt was taken into custody, but was discharged afterwards. It is understood that the searches were made in connection with the reported import of Bomb making literature and material in Jubbulpore.

Further details are lacking—United Press.

INDIAN RESIDENTS OF TOKYO

Celebrate Independence Day

(From A Correspondent)

TOKYO, Jan. 26.

The Indian residents of Tokyo held a meeting to-day at 1 p m under the presidency of Mr. Rash Behari Bose, President of the India Independence League, in order to celebrate the "Independence Day" and resolutions rejecting the proposed Constitutional Reforms and advocating complete independence for India were unanimously passed.

"NO REGARD FOR TEARS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS"

Ex-Minister Attacks Bombay Govt.

The following are extracts from the speech of Maulvi Sir Rafiud din Ahmed on the Tobacco Bill delivered on Friday last in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Yesterday we dealt with a constitutional question, namely, as to how far an irresponsible executive and an elective legislature could go on smoothly together and to-day we have a practical demonstration of the difficulties arising therefrom. The Hon. Finance Member, who had gone over from the responsible to the irresponsible side of the Cabinet, in moving the Bill remarked that the Government had decided in 1933 to make the Tobacco Bill a permanent measure but only in deference to the wishes of this House they had imposed a time limit on it as if Government could deal with taxation as it liked independently of the wishes of the House. He ought to remember that it is the House that can impose taxation, and not the Government. This is the viewpoint not of the White bureaucrat but of our brown bureaucrat.

"We have already heard that no attention has been paid to the complaints of the people. We are the representatives of the people and our views ought to be as the views of our constituencies. I emphatically assert that the Bill is most obnoxious to the people, and I warn Government that if it is forced on them they would be completely alienating the sympathies of the poor classes.

"I have no hesitation in saying that the Hon. Member in charge has shown not the slightest regard for the tears of the widows and orphans of the poor Mahomedans and Marathas in the Presidency entirely dependent on bidi-making trade. I repeat that I am representing faithfully the views of all poor classes affected by this Bill. My hon. friend Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif told us yesterday that he had supported the Finance Bill on condition that the Government would withdraw Tobacco Bill. It remains to be seen whether they do so.

THEIR CHIEF DEFECT.

In this connection, let me point out that the good will and contentment of the people are more important to Government than the paltry sum of 5 laks of rupees which is the amount the Bill is expected to bring to them. Government have already given away Rs. 14 lakhs by the restoration of the cut in the services yesterday out of which 2½ lakhs are for the relief of the members of the steel frame, who are drawing salaries from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000. Do not the poor also need relief?

Let me point out the chief defects of this Government. It is lack of human element in them.

The Legislative Council has three functions to perform—first, to watch the finances, second, to check the arbitrary actions of the Government servants, and third, to prevent the levy of oppressive taxation, in making laws for the province. Curiously enough in the present Bill the House has to perform all the 3 functions put together simultaneously.

This Bill is ill-advised, ill-devised and ill-timed, and will not bring any good to the Government.

We are to-day on the eve of a great political changes, and I am glad to say that H. E. the Governor in his recent speech has announced that although the Constitution gives him great powers and privileges, he would exercise the same with generosity and due consideration for popular feelings. We expect a similar response from the members of the Cabinet. But should they fail to withdraw this Bill, the remedy is in our own hands, and it is our plain duty to throw out this measure which is disastrous and oppressive to the people.

Now let me address a few words to the Mahomedan and the Maratha members of the House. My hon. friend, Mr. Gokhale says that the Bill would affect the non-Brahmins and Mahomedans and yet their representatives were not raising their voice against it. It was reserved to him and to the Brahmins to speak for and protect the interests of those classes in this House. If so, all honour and glory to the Brahmins for protecting the non-Brahmins and Mahomedan interests. But let me ask with what face both Mahomedan and non-Brahmin Members of the present council will go to their constituencies and request the renewal of their confidence at the impending general election.

I have nothing more to add excepting to express my hope that the Leader of the House who has always taking a statesmanlike view of all measures, would advise his Indian Colleague to withdraw this measure."

Wanted Change Of Heart

Mahatma Stresses Need Of Rejuvenating Village Industries

NAGPUR, Feb. 23.

Addressing a public meeting of the citizens held at Chitnis Park this evening, Mrs. Kale presiding, Mahatmaji paid glowing tribute to late Mr. Abhyankar's services to the cause of the country, and his burning patriotism. Gandhiji felt that by Mr. Abhyankar's death he lost a close relative and appealed for liberal contributions for the Abhyankar Memorial Fund.

Referring to the Village Industries Association programme, Gandhiji said that his walking tour in Orissa had brought him into close contact with peasantry and found out that they had no occupation except meagre agriculture. Some people would laugh at the idea that a man of 65 years should embark on such a scheme, but he was convinced that the hand of the God was in it.

Proceeding Gandhiji said that economics in Germany, France, America or England was not applicable to India, as the economic laws were governed by peculiar conditions of each country.

Concluding Gandhiji said that rejuvenation of the village industries did not demand much capital, but a change of heart will do.

In the evening Mahatmaji opened the new building for accommodating the A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar at Sitabuldi. He returns to Wardha to-night.—United Press.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

(Continued from page 6)

plementary Questions. That is probably because they do not feel it below the dignity of party chiefs to study the minutia of administration, to ponder over details of popular grievances, and to make an art of opposing Government. But Mr. Satyamurti, though well-informed and searching, is endowed with a manner, which makes even his most innocent query a thrust. His voice is a challenge, his gestures are an accusation, his whole pose that of a duellist 'en garde', which automatically and unconsciously puts the opponent on his mettle. I do not suggest that that is a defect; but his supplementaries often appear to the official benches in the light of a fore-taste of the doom before souls conscious of having sinned. Pandit Govind Ballabh is, on the other hand, diametrically opposite in style and manner to his irrepressible colleague. Listening to his drone, even in supplementary questions, one often wonders if the speaker is anxious to do anything more than merely discharge an onerous,—perhaps to him not very enjoyable,—duty. But that very tone is a snare; and the query which seems the least pregnant with possibilities is often delivered of endless embarrassment to Government benches that they seldom bargain for when they start answering his Supplementaries. It is really the back-benchers like Prof. Ranga, who delight themselves and the galleries in this portion of the day's work.

Government Front Bench

While on this matter of Questions in the Assembly, mention may be made of the singular ineffectiveness of the Government Front Bench. Not one of the Councillors of Government,—with the exception of Sir Joseph Bhore,—is an effective debater, redolent of epigram or scintillating with repartee. And Sir Joseph Bhore is old, tired, unwell and on the eve of retirement. Sir N. N. Sircar is irritable and quibbling; Sir Frank Noyce is loud and unprepared; Sir James Grigg is a novice; and one wonders if he would ever be acclimatised in a legislative chamber; he is much too cocksure, much too convinced that what 'he' does not know is not worth knowing; while Sir Henry Craik is inaudible when he is not bluffing. Only the Secretaries like Mr. Bajpai, or assistants like Mr. Rau, lend a colour of knowledge and authority on official benches,—which would otherwise be too undistinguished even to be noticed.

In the general Railway Budget Debate, there was little of note. But in the discussion on the Motion for cuts,—a staggering number, and eloquent by their very number of the grievances and complaints in that administration,—an unexpectedly tense situation developed by the duel between the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition. Sir Nripendra Sircar is a masterhand at legal quibbling and technical niceties. That is his only strong suit. Hence, when the Leader of the Opposition was indulging in one of his eloquent tirades against Government in general, Sir N. N. Sircar rose to a point of order. A vast array of precedents and principles, cited on the spot,—with page and paragraph and line duly marked,—indicated that the interruption was not an afterthought or impromptu. The 'mise en scene' was spoiled by the intrinsic pettiness of the plea even if valid. But no one was artist enough to note such an incongruity. Mr. Desai was nettled, and rejoined that it was not a point of order, but a point of relevancy. Even Mr. Jinnah was lost, for over an hour, in the search for a ten-year old precedent, which, if found, could have smashed Sir N. N. Sircar. The President very cleverly availed himself of the approaching lunch interval to think over the niceties laid before him by such masters of law and procedure. Sir Nripendra, delighted with his technical triumph—small minds can appreciate small triumphs only,—left Mr. Desai alone, in the rest of the debate. The latter, nettled out of his customary calm, dropped the persuasive pleader, and assumed the fiery orator in tone and expression which made a welcome change in the eyes of those who prefer their Opposition leaders to be served up smoking hot rather than tame 'goody goodies'. The cut was carried by one of the largest majorities recorded in this Assembly when all parties vote on a motion But even here a point is worth noting, if only to make the Opposition more united and effective. The Commerce Member in reply was obviously struggling against his own inner convictions. He had, therefore, to resort to placating by compliments to opponents. One of the best deserved was that to Mr. B. Das, in the matter of utilising Railways to expand the country's industries. But, strange to say, not a clap was heard, nor a sound of cheering, from the Opposition benches. Are they really inattentive?

RASHTRIYA VICHAR PRASARAK MANDAL

Takes Over Control Of "Lokashakti"

POONA, Feb. 23.

A new Company called the Rashtriya Vichar Prasarak Mandal, Ltd. has been floated here and was registered this week.

The capital of the Company is Rs. 1,00,000 and Messrs. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A., Jedhe, M.L.A., Bavlankar, Advocate, Ahmedabad, Brijlal Biyar, Akola, Dr. Hamid, Mr. S. D. Javadekar, Editor "Lokashakti" and Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee are amongst the Directors of the Company.

"Lokashakti," the newly started bi-weekly of the Congress party in Maharashtra will be purchased and conducted by this Company.—United Press.

BHULABHAI OPTIMISTIC

Anti-Award Conference Is Inopportune, He Says

LUCKNOW, Feb. 24.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, who arrived here this morning to open the Swadesh exhibition interviewed regarding negotiations for communal settlement said "better opinion" among Muslims recognised the necessity and propriety of sacrificing communal electorates in national interest and he felt optimistic about the successful conclusion of peace negotiations. He thought the holding of the Anti-Communal Award conference at this juncture when peace negotiations between the parties concerned was proceeding was very inopportune.—A. P.

"PLATITUDINOUS TRUTHS ARE NOT TRUTHS

"MAKE YOURSELVES MORE OF MEN THAN OF DUMB DRIVEN CATTLE"

Bhulabhai's Stirring Call To Punjab Students

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Feb 17.

In response to a pressing invitation of the Punjab Students Conference, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai presided over its 5th Session at Lahore.

LEADER OF OPPOSITION

Introducing Mr. Bhulabhai Desai to the audience, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said "For the last few weeks, the newspapers in India and the cables in Europe have been full of the eloquent and persuasive speeches delivered by the Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly at Delhi. It has been stated on the floor of the House that his speeches were of such high level, both morally and intellectually as have not been delivered hitherto in the chronicle of the Assembly Naturally those who do not belong to the Bombay Presidency ask themselves 'Who is this Leader of the Opposition that has conquered even the members of the Treasury Benches, who are so very obdurate in forming a good opinion about the Opposition'?

After describing Mr. Bhulabhai Desai as a golden-tongued orator, she added, that he had reached the 'top of his profession—an undisputed leader of the Bombay Bar—who has earned enormous wealth much of which goes to the national coffers and for the service of the country.'

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai then addressed the students as follows:—

WRONG OCCASION

You have chosen me and I deliberately say it without any offence almost on a wrong occasion and in a wrong surrounding. You had a Poet first, you will have a Poet next and you will have a poet again and in the midst of all those philosophers and poets for a man like me it is called upon to address the students of the Punjab is indeed a difficult task, for, I understand, that notwithstanding the situation in which the country is to-day, the emotional valour of the Punjab is not merely alive but is almost burning to assert itself into the living freedom of the land.

INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

While Dr. Tagore left you in the Himalayan heights of international fellowship and Mrs. Naidu in another height of artistic fellowship of the world, I can only, so far as I am concerned, confine myself to the narrower sphere to which I belong both by my training and by my thought. In the troubled world of to-day, I stand as firmly and as unreservedly as any patriot of any other free land for intense nationalism. I know that the ideals in human life, to which we are always called by the Poets, Prophets and Seers are not to be regarded as the immediate objective of the world though indeed they serve a great purpose.

In the conditions, in which we find to-day in the Post-War world of Europe, where every kind of wall is being built between man and man, race and race and country and country, it would be wise for one, who has exploited the rest of the world in the name of internationalism to preach internationalism for others while practising nationalism himself. That is a policy and principle at which I am afraid we cannot live. I hope and trust that the time is not far off when those ideals, for which the poets and prophets stand would be realised but that super-man has yet to be born notwithstanding the preaching of Christ 2,000 years ago and notwithstanding the presence of another Christ among us. Man has after all got to live and we have not yet acquired that right to live. Therefore, I am one of those, who feel between poets and philosophers and therefore, must come down to the more mundane subject somewhat nearer home and find the ways of solving our immediate difficulties. It is with this introduction that I wish to say a few words to the students of the Punjab as to their proper place in the life of the Indian people.

POLITICS FOR MINORITY

When I was young it was not an uncommon thing to be told that the lives of people of every country and particularly of Indians should be divided into compartments.

These compartments were politics, economic, education, social reform etc. We were also told that politics was for the microscopic minority of the agitators who did not count, that economics was for the merchant who plied his trade, so far as the social reform was concerned, it was a matter of passing resolutions once a year and that in so far as education was concerned we ought to get prizes and repeat poems on patriotism vaunting with admiration the achievements of freedom of other lands.

Only about six weeks ago, I was addressing a gathering of students and I will repeat here what I told them as I think it is worth repeating an unlimited number of times, if only I had the time at my disposal. Most of you are College students and most of you are students of Economic and History and would have read Burke's French Revolution, Mill's Representative Government and going earlier still as I did in the days when I was both pupil and teacher the earliest Republic of the world in Rome and yet we know the causes of the growth of freedom of man in every country except our own.

If I ask you I am sure most of you would probably surpass me in an examination paper set on the question of what were the causes of the French Revolution, when was the Dutch Republic first founded what has Soviet Russsia done and how was the American Independence achieved and yet has it ever occurred either to your teachers or to yourselves that it is an ignominy in ourseives to be able to learn, understand and applaud how others achieved their freedom and honour in life and conduct without not even giving thought to the fact that you have yet to achieve freedom.

Looking back 30 years ago, I feel that I almost wasted my time apart from what subsequent events, circumstances and thought have done for myself. Somehow or other, as a result of the foreign rule, we have learnt to think in terms which only if we gave them a little reflection we would find out the mistake.

If I come to the Punjab, meet a young student in the street and ask him what he is I am almost certain, if he happens to be a Hindu, he will tell me that he is an Agarwal Jain or will name a particular locality or district. That indeed is symptomatic of life and thought of not merely students but of the rest of us and I particularly, address this aspect to the students because they are yet to grow, it is still within their power to formulate their ideals and ideas and base their conduct upon them.

If you go to England and ask a man what he is, does he tell you that he is a Roman Catholic, that he is a Yorkshire man, that he is a Londoner or by any other denomination by which he is otherwise known except that he is an Englishman? If you go to France and ask a man what does he tell you? Does he give you any other answer except that he is a Frenchman? Go to any free country of the world and you would not get any other answer except that he is a Frenchman, German, Englishman, Italian or Russian.

PLATITUDINOUS TRUTHS

How does it happen, what is that process of education by which we have not yet, notwithstanding a hundred years of education, been able to even think of ourselves in terms of the nation to which we belong? It is these deeper lessons of life which create unconsciously reflections of our conduct in daily life and allow me to assure you that there is none greater than these obvious, apparently platitudinous truths which are regarded in this country as not truths.

DUMB DRIVEN CATTLE

I am here to ask you, young men, to make yourself more of men than of dumb driven cattle. It is an epithet, I am using without compunction, without any fear and without any shame. You see a man going out with a lathi and a few cattle. They are driven back, they go forward, again they are driven back and yet they resist. There are only a few men to govern us. We are 330 million. There are more keepers required to keep the cattle to keep them in their place then are required for our subjection. That is the position in which you stand and that is the position which you have got to realise. I am certain that every Englishman with a love of freedom would admire every one of you—this is not a mere matter of sentiment—who looks upon freedom not merely as a matter to be discussed as a birth-right but as a matter which has to be achieved for we have talked long enough.

When the Indian National Congress was first started, that is about 35 years ago, the only charge of the Britisher was that we were a microscopic minority of intellectuals. Time came during the last 20 years when the intellectuals had fallen back and the masses have come forward. During the last Satyagraha Movement the masses took part and the intellectuals held aloof from that great fight for freedom. I am here to appeal to every single student—I am not taking away his daily avocation, by all means let him make his own fortune and carve his own career to remember one thing and that is the winning back of the freedom of his land. It will cost him a great deal but it is a cost which if he does not begin to pay now—nobody is here who will dare tell me that after all the hours of study and work he has not got time enough to reflect on the very broad fundamental notions of history by means of which alone a nation can live and can grow and of course it has got to be admitted even by the narrowest Die-hard that you cannot grow until you are completely free he will have to pay more heavily later. Can anything grow that has not the freedom to grow?

WHY GANDHIJI IS GREAT

Therefore, however great and however proud you may be of your poets like Dr. Tagore and Mrs. Naidu, of your scientists like Sir C.V. Raman and Bose, the greatest of them all—I say so with great humility and agreeing with Dr. Rabindranath Tagore himself—the greatest of them all is Mahatma Gandhi. And why is he great? He is great not because he has more intellect than many men in this land, he is great not because he is great in his individual personal achievements. he is great not because he was a great lawyer, he is great not because he is a great poet, he is great because he appeals to the most vital factor in human life, the freedom of the spirit and self-respect.

It is he who has made the greatest in the land equal to the meanest and that is the great democracy, not merely equality between ourselves but equality of us all with freedom with the free races of the world. It is for that that God has given him to you and if you do not miss this chance of rallying yourself behind the greatest soul force that has been created in order that your individual soul may be ignited dead and paralised though it may be ignited in the great spark of that soul force, then alone you would have lived your life well.

Our Nasik Letter

TAGAVI TO COLD-WAVE SUFFERERS

Sequel To Govt. Revenue Member's Sympathetic Consideration

(From Our Correspondent)
NASIK, Feb. 20.

The Mamlatdar of Nasik Taluka has announced that as the recent cold wave has done damage to the crops of the peasants, tagavi will be given to those peasants who will apply for it, after a due deposit having been taken from them.

REVENUE MEMBER'S VISIT

It will be recalled when Khan Bahadur Cooper, Revenue and Finance Member of the Government of Bombay visited the area affected by the cold wave, several peasants belonging to the development association, met him at Chikhli and demanded remission in revenue, relief and tagavi, to which the hon'ble Khan Bahadur gave that oft repeated assurance of considering their case sympathetically. And this announcement seems to be the result of that "sympathetic" consideration.

D. B. ELECTION RESULTS

The results of the elections of the District Local Board was announced last evening. All of the candidates of the Nasik District Shetkari Sangh, whom the Nasik District Congress Committee had rendered its active support have been elected to the D.L.B.

VARNASHRAM SWARAJ SANGH

A meeting was held this evening, under the auspices of the local Varnashram Swaraj Sangh to congratulate the organisers of the much talked of animal sacrifice of Kurundwad which has created a great sensation in Maharashtra and which is, it is reported, severely condemned by Mahatma Gandhi and several speakers including Mr. Paranjpe of Yeotmal who addressed the meeting.

Phagwara.—Syed Ata Ullah Shah Bukhari, Ahrari leader who came to attend the meeting of the Anjuman Tabling Aslam, emphasised the need for cultivating brotherly feelings with the Hindus. He dwelt at length on the Catholic mission of Islam, and said that Hindus and Muslims should purge themselves of all the suspicions lurking in the heart of each other.

An All-India Music Conference is to be held at Jubbulpore about April 22.

SARDAR'S ADVICE TO BHILS

"Stand Up On Your Own Legs"

(From A Correspondent.)
DOHAD, (By Mail.)

The Bhil Sewa Mandal celebrated its twelfth annual gathering at Mirakhedi Ashram under the Presidentship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the 17th. Sympathizers and wellwishers of the Mandal attended the function in good numbers. 2,000 Bhils from the villages came to listen to the Sardar. The Founder and the President of the Mandal Sjt. Thakkar Bapa welcomed the Sardar in the befitting speech and requested him to take the chair Sjt. L. M. Shrikant, read out the extracts from the report giving a short account of the Mandals various activities, educational, social, economical, for the uplift of the Bhils. The Mandal conducts 4 Ashrams and 22 schools having 759 boys and 76 girls plus 11 boys studying English 1 Dispensary giving free medicine to 8,000 Bhils in villages through its various centres. Last year 155 Kachha wells were dug out for the Bhil cultivators at the expense of Rs. 2,500/.

There are 10 life members who have offered their services to the Mandal for 20 years. Mandal wants to start one Girl Ashram at Dohad and five Schools for Nayaks in Halol Taluka. The total expenditure of the last year was Rs. 17,348/ and the budget amount for the next year is Rs. 23,046. The Mandal has very little permanent fund. Economic stringency acts as a brake on the extension of its activities. Hearty thanks were offered the generous public for its support to the Mandal, the only institution working in the villages for the Bhils' uplift in all possible ways.

The Sardar exhorted the Bhils to stand on their legs, to store up grain sufficient for their necessities, to spin and weave their own cloth, not to drink not to spend money on marriage and other ceremonies. They must learn in order to be free from the clutches of the Sahukars. They should neither quarrel nor thieve in order to avoid courts and police.

There was a dinner given to all the Bhils by the Mandal and a show of magic lantern slides

Donations Of Rs. 80,563 Received Upto Feb. 21.

List No. 1 of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Celebrations fund, contains, among others the following donations:—

(a) Donations from Bombay City up to 21st Feb.

Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart. Rs. 15,000; N M Wadia Charities Rs. 15,000; Dowager Lady Cowasji Jehangir Rs. 10,000; Sir Dorab Tata Trust Rs. 10,000; Lady Ratan Tata Rs. 5,000; Sir Ratan Tata Charities Rs. 5,000; Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E., Rs. 5,000; Mr. N M Dumasia Rs. 5,000; Mr F E Dinshaw Rs. 1,000; Mr Raoji Vinayakrao Jagonnathjee Sunkersett, J P. Rs. 100. Including sums less than Rs. 100, the Bombay City total is Rs. 71,221.

In addition to the above, donations amounting to Rs. 28,000. have been promised. Khan Saheb Joosab Mahomed has supplied all articles of furniture required by the Committee and agreed to forego the rental thereof and he has also agreed to supply any additional articles that may be required from time to time The saving entailed to the Committee is between Rs. 700 and Rs 800

(b) Donations from the Bombay Presidency and Sind other than Bombay City.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.

Khan Bahadur A R Dalal Rs. 250; Khan Bahadur Sir Mabubmiyan I Kadri, Kt., O.B.E. Rs. 125; Khan Bahadur Colonel Sir Behramji Hormasji Nanavati, Kt C.I.E., Rs. 50; Khan Bahadur H P Chahewala Rs. 50; Total Rs. 475.

POONA DISTRICT.

Mr R D Sethna Rs. 2,000; An anonymous Parsi gentleman, Rs. 1,000; Khan Bahadur M N Mehta. C.I.E., M.B.E. Rs. 500; Khan Bahadur S Jan Mohmed Rs, 500; Mr Hajarimal Raichand Rs. 500; Rao Bahadur V L Thube Rs. 500; Mr M Motee Rs. 100; Dr K L Kolhatkar Rs 25 Mr V G Bholagir Rs. 15; Total Rs. 5,140.

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.

The Sholapur Municipality Rs. 2,500; Messrs R N Boyce and Co. Rs. 1,001; Rao Saheb Ramjiwan J Soni Rs. 101; Mr. E W Trotman, I.C.S., Rs. 100; Rao Bahadur N C Limaye Rs. 25; Rs. 3,727. So the grand total of the Bombay City and the three districts is Rs. 80,563.

Many questions of mutual interest to different Universities in India will be discussed at the annual meeting of the Inter-University Board to be held at Calcutta University from February 26 to February 28 under the presidency of Prof. Wadia of Bombay.

CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY

20,000 Grant By Senate For Library

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN BOMBAY 'VARSITY

Mr. R. B. Forster, Head of the Department of Chemical Technology writes:—

Immediately after I received the letter of appointment, I visited the more important technological institutions in England and Germany with a view to obtaining information regarding their methods and experience. I also paid visits to the works of various makers of plant and obtained quotations and specifications for suitable types. I arrived in Bombay on the 26th October, 1933, and thereafter completed the plans for the necessary structural alterations in the East Wing of the Royal Institute of Science, which I had provisionally prepared before leaving England on the basis of the information supplied to me by the Registrar. No work could be commenced until the building was formally handed over to the University on the 15th November, 1933.

The Syndicate appointed a Board of Visitors to advise them on all matters relating to the Department. The first meeting of this Board was held on the 1st December, when the proposed structural alterations in the building were approved, and tenders were invited for their execution. Proposals and estimates for the major portion of the machinery for Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing, which had been prepared after making inquiries of well-known manufacturers who were specialists in their lines, were also approved. Later in the same month orders were placed for these machines with the respective manufacturers. Most of the textile plant was ordered from Messrs. Mather and Platt, who specialise in this type of machinery and who made a very generous reduction in their original quotation. These machines were specially manufactured by them on semi-works scale and care was taken to see that the latest improvements were incorporated in their designs and manufacture.

Prior to placing these orders Dr. G. W Burley and I visited some of the local mills in order to investigate the possibility of utilising second-hand plant for the equipment of the Department. We found, however, that the supply of such plant was very limited, and such items as were available were antiquated in design and otherwise unsuitable for use in the Department. A report was made to the Syndicate to this effect.

ALTERATIONS IN BUILDING

As the Board are already aware, the building consisted originally of three large halls and three rooms of irregular shape These had to be apportioned and divided up for the necessary class rooms, laboratories, library, office, etc. As the work proceeded, it was found that the space available was insufficient for the adequate housing of the Department and therefore additional space had to be provided by closing in the verandahs on the three floors.

ARRIVAL OF MACHINERY.

Some of the smaller machines arrived during the period from April to July 1934. On the 24th July 1934, however, the first consignment of textile machinery, numbering 68 cases, was received from Mather and Platt, and from this time onwards consignments of machinery or apparatus continued to arrive by almost every boat.

Prior to the arrival of the bulk of the machinery, some of the larger foundations were laid out and prepared, so that the machines could be erected as soon as possible after arrival.

Shortly after the process of erection was started, we had the good fortune to secure the services of a highly skilled machine erecter who has been working as foreman in charge of this work for the last 3 1/2 months.

As the work to be carried out in this Department differs considerably from that in institutions devoted to pure science only, considerable care had to be exercised in the selection of suitable scientific apparatus. Schedules of the necessary equipment were prepared and tenders invited from reliable firms both in India and in Europe and the orders placed with the various firms offering most advantageous terms. An idea of the magnitude of this work may be obtained from the fact that up to date over 80 large cases of this apparatus have already been received

Similar specifications were made out for chemicals and orders placed in a similar manner. In this connection I should like to record that very generous gifts of chemicals, intermediates, dyes, and dyeing auxiliaries were presented to the Department by the Imperial Chemical Industries and the Havero Trading Co.

It may be mentioned that the importation of machinery, apparatus, etc. involved a considerable amount of office work. In this connection the thanks of the Department are due to Messrs Mather and Platt, Bombay, who cleared, free of commission, most of the textile machinery, some of which was not supplied by them Other firms were very helpful in clearing machinery at reduced charges.

The installation of the various services, such as gas, electricity and water, required particular care. For example the current supply in the Fort area is D. C 250 volts and the tendency of all public supply Companies at present is to change over to an A. C. service. The point which had to be decided was whether to instal D. C. motors or else make arrangements for an A. C. supply In view of the fact that there would be over 50 motors in the Department, and that D. C motors are more expensive than A. C motors, and in addition, re unsuitable for work in the chemical department, the Board of Visitors on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, decided to adopt an A. C supply. This involved making arrangements with B.E.S.T for the erection of a sub-station in the compound which, incidentally, required sanction from Government. The work of installing the cables for the dyeing machinery was entrusted to Callenders Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., and that of wiring the other portions of the Department to Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co. Specifications were also drawn up for the necessary gas and water supply, the former of which was carried out by the Bombay Gas Co. and the latter by Mr. Darabsha Framji.

20,000 FOR INITIAL EXPENDITURE.

The Senate voted a grant of Rs. 20,000 for the initial expenditure on the library, and orders have already been placed for the larger portion of this amount Some of the books have arrived. A portion of this grant will be expended on the purchase of back numbers of important journals for which advertisements have been inserted in the technical press

Owing to the desirability of technological students having some acquaintance with the use and handling of machine and hand tools, it was decided to install a mechanical workshop in the Department. Negotiations were accordingly carried on with Government for the erection of a suitable building for this purpose in the compound of the Royal Institute of Science, but the latter did not see their way to grant permission Provision had to be made, therefore, for the accommodation of the workshop within the building. The only space available for this purpose was a portion of the verandah on the ground floor. Quotations were invited for machine tools of suitable size for this Sub-department and orders for same have been duly placed, and the machines are expected to arrive during January, 1935.

The Reader in Chemical Engineering and the Lecturer in Fuel Technology were appointed in July and took up their appointments in July, 1934. Since then the Reader in Dyeing and Printing and the Lecturers in Industrial and Tinctorial Chemistry and in Experimental Dyeing have been duly appointed. The Lecturer in Experimental Dyeing entered upon his duties in the beginning of December, 1934, and the other two are expected to join their appointments in the 1st week of January, 1935.

The Syllabuses of the courses of studies in the Department were drawn up and a Committee of the Academic Council is at present engaged in framing the necessary Ordinances and Regulations. As it was not found possible to open the Department at the beginning of the term, the October vacation was shortened in order to enable the students to complete a full academic year before the long vacation.

INDIAN SUGAR MUST BE IMPROVED

Mills' Association Urges Govt. To Allot Portion Of Excise Income

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

The Committee of the Indian Sugar Mills' Association have sent the following telegram to the Government of India. Finance Department:—

"The Committee of the Indian Sugar Mills' Association earnestly request the Government for allotment of a substantial portion of the proceeds of the excise duty on sugar for improvement of cane cultivation. The quality of cane is rapidly deteriorating and is having a bad effect both on the industry and on the cultivators.

"The Committee strongly urge upon the Government to undertake comprehensive and intensive research work for the improvement of cane and prevention of diseases in cane by the establishment of nurseries, distribution of sound seeds and provision of irrigation facilities.

"The Committee urge upon the Government to take immediate action in the Western United Provinces and Bihar where the quality of cane has considerably deteriorated and recovery is very poor by provision of facilities for supply of water through tube wells, manures, etc. The Committee urge immediate action."—
—United Press.

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COMMUNAL AWARD, A MISNOMER

Mr. Chintamani's Presidential Address At Delhi Conference

NEW DELHI, February 23.

"I regret more than I can tell that the Scheme of the Constitution, as unsatisfactory as the Joint Select Committee's Report embodies, is being forced upon the people who are utterly dissatisfied with it, and at the present inauspicious moment, I ask for no more than to be left alone", said Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, presiding over the Anti-Communal Award Conference this morning.

He continued:—

"I am equally sorry that the Constitution includes this Communal Award for which, I for one, have no good word to say. As things are, we are powerless to make our will prevail. We are even subject to such vicissitudes as the Members of the Great Organisation which calls itself national, abstaining from voting in the principal Legislative Body of the country on the merits of the Award."

"A MISNOMER"

Mr. Chintamani stated that the Communal Award was a misnomer.

"How could the head of the British Government make the Award in his individual capacity", Mr. Chintamani asked. "In the correct view of the constitution the Prime Minister of England cannot be an arbitrator on his sole authority and detaching himself from the Government of which he is the head."

PLEA FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

Continuing Mr Chintamani said:—

"A distinguished Muslim publicist, now no more, alleged that it was easy for the Hindus as a majority community, to pose as Nationalists and object to the measures of the minority protection on nationalist grounds. But I ask first whether the Hindus of Bengal and the Punjab are a majority community in their respective provinces, and whether they have asked for concessions such as, minorities elsewhere and majorities in those very provinces has been insisting upon. I ask whether the Hindus, where they are a majority, have objected to the adequate representation of the minorities in those provinces. They have only objected to the division of the electorate in water-tight compartments, to have a common register and reserve for minorities, which are large enough and important enough. Let us have joint electorates and I am certain that I can say in the name of you all fellow delegates that the weightage to the Muslim minorities in the Provinces shall have our support as it has had since 1916."

WITHOUT RESERVATION.

"I can hardly speak with patience of reservation of seats in separate electorates", concluded Mr. Chintamani, for the majority communities as in Bengal, Punjab, Frontier Province and the Sind. I condemn the arrangement without reservation or qualification and with emphasis."—United Press.

Dr. Sen Welcomes Delegates

Dr. A. C. Sen, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcoming the delegates said:—

"In referring to the paramount issue which faces us to-day I cannot forget the delicateness of the task that is imposed upon me. At this juncture, I understand negotiations are in progress between certain leaders to find a non-official solution of our Communal difficulties and problems. We, who are profoundly desirous, nay pining for such a solution, cannot but bless every effort in this direction. I would refrain, therefore, from saying anything which might make the task of those engaged in these consultations difficult or embarrassing. It shall be indeed my endeavour to deal with the issue before us in a manner conducive to the success of these negotiations, which if they succeed, will save India from the humiliation which, according to all Hindu and Muslim leaders, the Communal decision of the Government characterises."

BENGAL AND PUNJAB

Bengal fares worse than the Punjab as a result of the Communal Award.

"Separate Communal representation is non-existent in any other parts of the world and in India has intensified intercommunal warfare.

"Joint electorate is an unifying agency which requires the leaders of different communities to meet each other and discuss various problems affecting national life.

"I appeal to all the communities to sink all domestic differences, close up the ranks, stand together as comrades determined to win freedom and realise our common destiny."—A.P.

SUICIDE MYSTERY FOLLOWS SPY SCARE

Singapore Alarmed At Secret Photos Of Naval Base Details

(From Our Correspondent)
TOKYO, (By Mail).

Indian press has featured the "Singapore Spy Sensation." Following account by an Englishman from Singapore, received here by mail completely solves the so-called "spy mystery."

"There has been more than enough to occupy our minds down here of late. The sudden death of a prominent Japanese, a rumour that photographs of our Naval Base have been taken by unauthorized persons, fleet manoeuvres including what has come to be known as the Battle of Singapore, and finally a majestic showing of the flag to the peoples of this island by the Navy. These things have certainly provided food for thought for those among us who look beyond the things of to-day and fear the possibilities of the future.

SUICIDE MYSTERY

"We are startled to read that a well-known, and highly-respected Japanese resident, had fallen down dead in a local police office whither he had come to answer certain questions. The inquest was lengthy and the Coroner found that the poison had been self-administered but could not say why. Certain incidents that have transpired since, however, and which have not been published, seem to show why all too clearly. The dead Japanese was the leader of his community in certain matters. Some of his friends were under suspicion. He was to be questioned about them. Rather than face the inquiry, it is now alleged, he took poison and so died. As a result of his death we have noted various phenomena which seem to show that there is a good deal that only the secret police know.

THE SECRET OF IT

"One rumour that is current is that the police have now got hold of a series of unauthorised photographs of the Naval Base but that so far they have not been able to get hold of the negatives for these photographs. This is undoubtedly a serious matter. Very significant, too, is the fact that at a certain local Club here a Club where there are a great many Japanese members (as well as members of all other races) there has been a notable absence of all Japanese since the alleged suicide. It is openly being said that the dead Japanese gentlemen controlled a large body of his countrymen who owe allegiance to something higher than any mere local interest. If all this is true it is no wonder that we are glad of the presence in our midst of British War ships."

BATTLE OF SINGAPORE

During the past week-end there have been combined manoeuvres between the various defensive and attacking branches of our local forces together with the ships that have been temporarily stationed here from the China Station. Few of us have seen aught of these manoeuvres, nor has it been possible to read much about them; some information has, however, been gleaned, and it would seem that while the attackers successfully landed on this island, it is not at all sure that what would have happened under conditions of actual war. Most of us only knew that manoeuvres were in progress if we happened to live by the coast and were kept awake all night by the drone of planes overhead. Others of us looking out to sea on a clear night might have seen tiny fire-flies in the distance—planes setting out to their appointed tasks. The volunteers, of course, knew all about it. They spent a very strenuous time, and nowadays the volunteers certainly earns the respect of us all on account of his manifold activities week in and week out.

NAVY SHOWS THE FLAG

Finally, when the battles had died down, when we had recovered somewhat from the spate of rumours, we were privileged to see the Navy as Singapore has seldom seen it before. Usually we merely see our warships as they lie at anchor far out in their special anchorage. There is nothing of nearness, of familiarity, about the presence of these ships. It was arranged, however, that on Sunday morning last H.M.S. Cumberland should head a procession of Destroyers through the narrows which separate Singapore from one of its nearest satellite islands ,and thousands of us turned up to see the unique spectacle. Many were rather disappointed at the apparent smallness of these vessels of war. They would have preferred a procession of ships of the Queen Mary type I gather! But to those of us who understood at any rate something of what we were looking at the sight was both memorable and impressive, and it was toss-up whether those who were on a level with the warships saw better than those of us who had taken up our places on Mount Faber, a hill that commands every side of Singapore Island. The majesty of that slow steam-past will always remain in my mind, that allied to the peaceful setting of the whole affair. One hoped and prayed that this was how we might always see such ships of war. We have no desire to test their martial qualities!

LION'S SHARE FOR PRESS

Tagore Appeals To Journalists To Help Cultural Unity

LAHORE, Feb. 23.

Poet Tagore made a most feeling appeal for communal unity and for change of heart towards a cultural understanding in the course of an address to a representative gathering of journalists arranged by his host Mr. Dhaniram Bhalla this evening. About 70 journalists representing the English and Vernacular press were present.

Dr Tagore said it filled his heart with sorrow and shame to see the bickerings of warring camps on a purely religious basis. Religion was meant to be the unifier of mankind; it had been made an instrument of severance and discord. Such a thing was witnessed in Europe in the Middle Ages, but in India they were witnessing it to-day in the progressive 20th century boasting of its scientific outlook.

LION'S SHARE FOR PRESS.

He drew a forceful picture of how the West was culturally united although politically divided, which made its position unassailable. Their idea of civilisation might appear wrong to us but they were vulnerable only to themselves but not to others. We on the other hand having our own ancient cultures were neither capable of mutual assimilation nor understanding and the result was our present condition. A solution of it was not apparent unless it came through a change of heart. In this the Press as the mouthpiece of the populace could do more than any other institution.

As one who had tried to blaze the path towards cultural unity through his Vishwabarati where all cultures were welcomed and nourished, he appealed to Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs to bring their minds and hearts together and become culturally one entity. Otherwise their efforts in the political field alone would be like building on the quicksands of unreality.—A. P.

THROUGH MEDIUM OF VERNACULAR

Calcutta University Matriculation Regulations

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

A revolutionary change seeking to impart education through the medium of vernacular was decided upon by the Senate of the Calcutta University this afternoon when it adopted the new Matriculation regulations which provide that the examination at the Matriculation stage in all the subjects other than English shall be conducted through the medium of one or other of the major vernaculars.

The regulations also provide for the first time a different curriculum for girl students.

Another feature of the new regulations is that elementary scientific knowledge will be made compulsory for Matriculation examinees.

The new regulations which have received the sanction of the Government will come into effect

An Indore message says it is understood that His Highness the Maharaja Holkar will be shortly leaving for New Delhi to be present at the Investiture to be held at the Viceroy's House on March 2. His Highness will pay a brief visit to Jaipur before proceeding to New Delhi.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Motor Accidents And W. I. A. A.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Pedestrian" in your to-day's paper, I find, appeals to the W. I. A. A. not only for its co-operation to prevent a grave menace to the road-using public at the hands of a certain class of motorists but to deal with two of its members for the attitude they have disclosed and persisted in on the question in the recent correspondence in the Press.

I am a member of this Association which has been doing useful work for the motoring public and I have no doubt that the Association has sympathy for the pedestrian against the wanton or reckless disregard of motorists of the type that have figured in the Press even if they may be members of the Association.

I do not know, however, as to how far the Association can effectively deal with these members except assuring the public that it dissociates itself from the attitude of these members.

I may add that immediately after the case in which a ten year old girl lost her foot was reported in the Press I wrote to the W. I. A. A. as also to the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association on the subject as the two important institutions directly concerned.

I do not know what the latter body has done in the matter as I am not its member I understand the W.I.A.A. is giving serious consideration to the question.—Yours, etc.,

M. KAMDAR.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Dadar Police Court

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall thank you to allow me some space in your valuable journal for this letter.

The building in which the Dadar Police Court is located for about last 14/15 years, was originally utilised as a Labour Corps Hospital and Government then bought the structure standing on the Bombay Improvement Trust land and has been paying ground rent of the land since about last 14/15 years uptil now. After some alterations were made in the said building, it was converted into a Court building and in the same state it exists uptil now. However, the said building does not give a dignified appearance of a Court building, but, on the other hand, from its outward appearance it looks like a barrack for soldiers,

I understand that some negotiations are going on now for shifting the Dadar Police Court to a building belonging to a private owner at Dadar. The latter building has also a large compound.

In view of the fact that the northern part of Bombay goes on developing very rapidly day by day, it is now high time that Government should kindly provide for two Magistrates' courts at Dadar and Government should provide for funds for construction of an additional court at Dadar on some suitable site. If the Government is not disposed to do so then I may request the Government that in the event of the negotiations for shifting of the Dadar Police Court to the building of the private owner being completed Government should ask the owner of that building to construct a suitable decent building for an Additional Magistrate's Court in the compound of his bungalow and if Government would agree to take the new building on a long lease on payment of a reasonable amount of rent, I believe the owner may perhaps consent to the Government's said proposal.

Owing to much congestion of the work in the Dadar Police Court about a few months ago I think about 150 to 200 cases were transferred from the Dadar Court to the court of the learned Additional Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon and also the Kala Chowki Section which pertained to the Dadar Court was also transferred to that court. Now if a suitable building had been built ere this by Government in Dadar, accommodating two Magistrates' Courts therein as previously asked for by members of the Bar those 150 to 200 cases and the Kala Chowki Section would not have been transferred to Mazagaon Court and parties and their witnesses would not have been put to the hardships, troubles and expenses of going to Mazagaon Court.

When His Lordship Hon. the Chief Justice, Sir John Beaumount Kt., was kind enough to pay a visit to the Dadar Police Court in April 1931 in company with His Worship the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sir H. P. Dastur, this main grievance of the litigants and the members of the Bar about the want of a suitable new building for 2 magistrates' Court at Dadar was ventilated by the Members of the Bar before His Lordship, but still nothing has been done in the matter so far.

We have recently come to know that Government has sanctioned about 2 lakhs of rupees for constructing a building in the compound of the High Court for the Official Receiver's office, etc. When Government finds funds for that purpose it is difficult to understand why Government does not provide for funds for two Magistrates' Court at Dadar which is a long-felt necessity.

I understand that for about last 14/15 years Government has been paying ground rent for the land on which the present structure is standing as well as for some portion of the adjoining vacant land on the East side of the Dadar Police Court building. In this way by way of ground rent only I believe Government must have spent over Rs 60,000/ during the last 14/15 years, whereas if a few thousand more rupees had been spent, Government would have had a decent building of their own for the Dadar Court long ago.

I understand that in the beginning for several years Government had paid about Rs. 500/ per month to the Bombay Improvement Trust as ground rent of the land on which the present Dadar Court building stands and if Government would spend about Rs. 500/ or Rs. 600/ per month by way of rent for two courts at Dadar I believe two Courts may be had at Dadar for the said amount of rent per month.

Mr. Editor, the Girgaum Police Court came into existence some years after the Dadar Court was established and Government provided funds for the construction of the Girgaum Court's new building and equipped it with decent furniture as well. From this it appears that Government is treating Dadar Court as its stepdaughter.

Members of the Bar had many representations on several occasions to Government in the past for construction of a suitable building for Dadar Police Court and they were always met with the usual sterio-typed replies of "Retrenchment and no Funds" and their repeated requests were thus turned down. Thus so far their cries were all in wilderness. It would be well if some enthusiastic member of the Bombay Council would urge this matter before the Bombay Council I would make an earnest appeal to Hon'ble the Home Member, Bombay Government to kindly give his most anxious and earnest attention to this matter and to provide for two Magistrates' Court at Dadar without delay.

If Hon. the Home Member kindly makes inquiries into the matter he will be convinced that owing to the growing population in the Northern part of the town there is an urgent necessity for locating two Magistrates' Court at Dadar so that the work of the litigating public and of the police may be greatly facilitated. If an additional court is established at Dadar as stated above, the court of the learned Additional Magistrate at Mazagaon, who is at present also dealing with a fairly large number of cases from the Dadar Court section, may be shifted to the new Additional Court at Dadar together with its office establishment and Government will not have to bear an additional expenditure save and except a reasonable amount of monthly rent for the new building. It was only when no suitable building could be had at Dadar for the Additional Magistrate's Court, the latter court was accommodated at Mazagaon mainly with a view to remove the congestion of work in the Dadar Police Court.

Mr. Editor, I hope you will kindly raise your powerful voice in your valuable journal with reference to this matter and would go on agitating in your journal for two Magistrates' court at Dadar and will not sit quiet till two courts are provided for by Government at Dadar without any further delay and by so doing you will surely earn the blessings of the litigants and the public.

Hoping to be excused for encroaching too much upon the columns of your valuable journal.—Yours, etc.,

"FAIR PLAY."

Dohad Congress Meeting

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to a letter by Mr. L. M. Shrikant regarding the Dohad meeting in your issue of 11th instant. We the office bearers and members of the Dohad Executive Committee beg to issue an authorized version of the same.

After the flag salutation Mr. Ramanlal Sheth, president, Local Congress Committee, began to read a resolution deprecating the efforts of some leaders who water-down the Lahore Resolution of Independence, and reminding the Indian National Congress of the Original Lahore Resolution.

The resolution was simple, and clearly worded. Mr. Shrikant showed a desire to read the resolution himself and began to read it. Hardly had he read four or five lines when he said that this was a socialist resolution and that he would not read it but asked Mr. Ramanlal to read it. Mr. Ramanlal began to read it, whereupon he was interrupted by Mr. Shrikant, who threatened to walk out of the meeting. A hot discussion took place between workers assembled there and before the meeting could be declared as closed, due to the noise, the audience had already dispersed in uproar.

This is the true version of the report of the Dohad meeting.—Yours, etc.,

Ramanlal C. Sheth (President.)
Harilal M. Shah (Vice-President.)
Balkrishna Shah (Secretary.)
Chhotalal C. Desai, Mathurdas Desai, Chandulal Mithalal, K. D. Acharya, Members.

The Supreme Need

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our political affairs are in a most disappointing tangle today. The Hindus and the Muslims are at loggerheads over the Communal Award. It's a foregone conclusion that work in legislatures would not hasten by a minute the realisation of our political goal. The resolution asking for the lifting of the ban on the organisation of the Khudai Khitmadgars was carried by an overwhelming majority in the Council. But will Government lift the ban in deference to Indian public opinion? It is really no use haggling over seats in any legislative or governing body so long as we are not independent. Distribution before acquisition is a sham which every Indian should guard himself against. Muslims are fighting with the Hindus for securing an adequate number of seats as if mere seats were potent enough to fulfil their political aspirations. The Hindus should be wise enough to appraise seats at their proper value. It is folly to care for seats so long as we are slaves. But if the Muslims still insist on having seats, let them have the seats; let them have the shadow instead of the substance! They themselves will come to grief and repentance when they realise in the near future the utter futility of the seats they are at present hankering after.

Let the Muslims have a larger number of seats than the Hindus. I, for one, am prepared to go as far as the Muslims wish me to go, if by so doing I can achieve Hindu-Muslim unity. Hindu-Muslim unity which is the supreme need of the day. So long as it is not satisfied India cannot present a united front to Government. It is true that we desire Swaraj, but we cannot be said to deserve it so long as we haggle over mere seats and thus retard our progress.

We cannot achieve Swaraj without a tremendous sacrifice. There is no shadow of doubt that the Hindus are more educated than the Muslims. So it behoves the former to sacrifice their own interests temporarily to secure Hindu-Muslim unity without which Swaraj cannot be attained. If we want Swaraj, we must bear with the Muslims as much as and as long as circumstances demand. This will be a sort of sacrifice on the part of the Hindus and it is bound to be appreciated by the posterity. The Hindus and the Muslims should first unite and bend all their energies towards the attainment of their common goal of Swaraj.—Yours, etc.

A HINDU.

Motor-Accidents And W. I. A. A.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent correspondence in the Press has not only exposed the irresponsible motorist of the type of "Namdars" and Wheelers but has brought the W.I.A.A. into an unenviable prominence of which these motorists are members and thus earned some souvenir from the Association.

We have the recent annual report of the W.I.A.A. from which it appears that while the chief inducement they hold out to members is the free legal defence which claims 56 per cent of acquittals, there is very little indication of any activity on the part of the Association in making motoring safe for the pedestrian.

The Association claims their road patrols to have covered 12,000 miles and their car park attendants to have catered for over a lac of cars at the car parks but it would have been more interesting to know as to how many accidents they have saved or got punished through their standing Counsel or otherwise.

About a couple of years ago the W.I.A.A. while agitating against the road tolls invited the public to co-operate with them and there was a willing response at the meeting held for the purpose.

Having regard to the terrible toll of car accidents in the city resulting in loss of limb or life to the pedestrian, will not the W.I.A.A. reciprocate by coming to the help of the pedestrian and they might, by the way of earnest, pat on the back, their members, the nameless Namdar and Mr. Wheeler, for claiming the roads of Bombay clear for a race-ride.—Yours etc.

PEDESTRIAN.

Bombay,
Feb. 19.

Merchants' Representation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It will be recalled that the Indian Merchants' Chamber as far back as last June accepted "the principle of extending the franchise relating to elections to Legislatures by the Chamber"

Up till now members of this Chamber have alone the right to elect legislators to represent the Indian commercial constituency of the Bombay Presidency. And be it said to the credit of these representatives that in the Council and the Assembly they have given an excellent account of themselves and have always protected the interests and expressed the views of the entire commercial community with ability and impartiality.

But in course of time new centres of business activity and consciousness have been developing in different parts of the Province. And now there is a natural and legitimate feeling abroad that businessmen and associations unconnected with the Indian Merchants' Chamber should also have the right to participate in electing their representatives to the legislatures. In this city itself, subsequent to the formation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, two other Chambers have come into existence, namely, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce and the Maharashtra Chamber and one of these has gone to the length of claiming a separate seat for itself in the legislatures. It is, therefore, both prudent and fair for the Merchants' Chamber to initiate measures for widening the franchise.

At the annual general meeting held a few days ago the members of the Chamber had for their consideration two proposals before them on this subject, further discussion on which has been adjourned to a subsequent meeting.

The first one was the Committee's resolution moved by the new President Mr. Manu Subedar. It proposes that "for purposes of elections to the Legislatures the number of representatives from Associations affiliated to the Chamber on the Chamber's electoral roll should be increased from one to ten, maximum..... These ten will be there only for purposes of elections to the Legislatures, while the Association will, as now, be represented for all other purposes of the Chamber by one representative."

To this, Raja Bahadur Govindlal moved an amendment to the effect that "the franchise for the Indian Legislatures of the Indian Commerce constituency should, besides the members of this Chamber, be extended, on the analogy of the Madras rule, to all Indian businessmen, firms and companies, which are assessed to income-tax on an income of not less than ten thousand rupees in a year."

After a careful and unbiassed consideration of the problem, I believe, it will be seen that this amendment marks a definite improvement on the Committee's resolution. Besides being simple and yet comprehensive, it is fair to all the commercial interests in the province. While preserving the existing rights of the members and the leading position of the Chamber, it divests the Chamber of its present monopolistic character.

The Committee's resolution on the other hand, besides being inadequate and unfair may, I am afraid, leave the door open to new evils.

By departing from the healthy principle of one member one vote and increasing the weightage ten times of Associations affiliated to the Chamber, the mere number of electors may be increased. But can it be claimed that these additional members will represent businessmen and associations that are not in any way connected with the Chamber?

By acquiring an influence over some of these associations and using the pressure of their ten votes each, it may be possible in future to influence the elections unfairly. Some of these associations may thus degenerate into so many "pocket boroughs."

Moreover, it will not be unsound and unconstitutional to create extra members only for one specific purpose and then to prevent them from exercising the normal rights and privileges of a member.

In conclusion, it may be pointed out that the plan suggested in the amendment has already proved practicable and satisfactory in the Madras Presidency. And the recent well-deserved defeat of such an influential personage as Sir Shanmukham Chetty may well be attributed to the more democratic composition of the Indian commercial constituency in Madras.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee's report has accorded its tacit approval to the suggestion of the Lothian Committee about the redistribution of the Commerce constituency and the inquiry for the delimitation of the constituencies will probably be started in the next few months. It is to be hoped that the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce and the Maharashtra Chamber will put their minds together and be ready with a practical and progressive plan before that time.—Yours, etc.

A MERCHANT.

"POSTPONE ENTRY INTO FEDERATION"

State Subjects' Appeal To Nizam

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail).

Several nationalists of the city, including Mr. Nowsher Chenoy, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Akber Ali Khan, Bar-at-Law, Mr. M. Narsing Rao, Deshbhaktha Waman Naik and Mr. B. Ramkishen Rao have applied to the authorities under standing order No. 53 for permission to hold a public meeting in order to ventilate their feelings regarding Hyderabad's joining Federation.

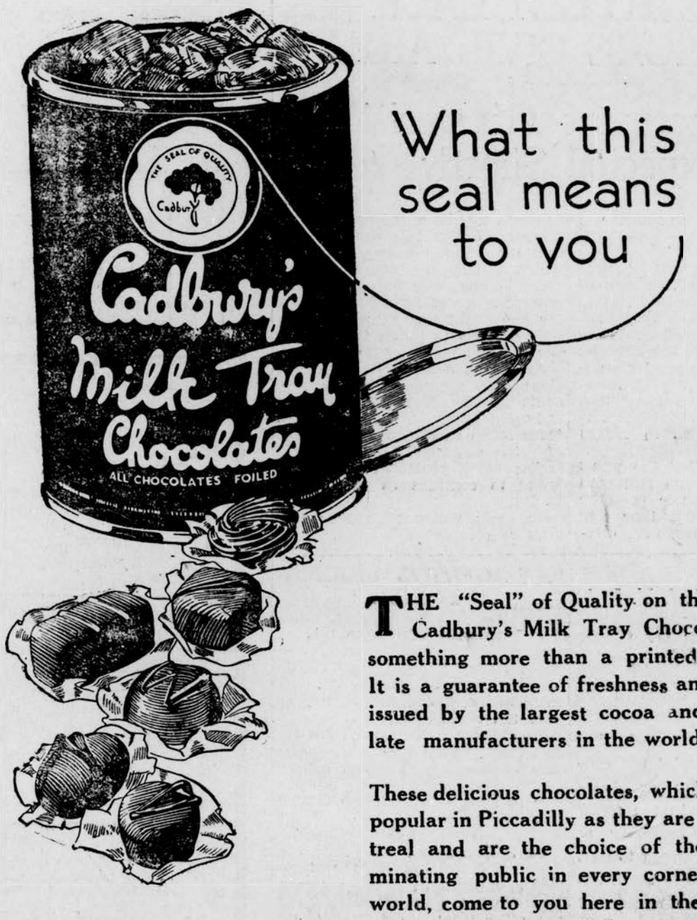
The meeting has been fixed for 8th March. The following statement will be adopted at the meeting:—

1. Whereas the Government of India Bill embodying the Federal scheme does not circumscribe and specify the connotation of the term Paramountcy in the light of the existing treaties and as desired by the Indian Princes, with the result that the relations of the Hyderabad State with the Government of British India cannot, therefore, be regulated on the basis of any clearly defined principles; and

2. Whereas it is apparent from authoritative publications, statements and speeches that under the proposed scheme, the Indian States in general and Hyderabad in particular will be called upon to make such sacrifices as are calculated to endanger the sovereignty and financial stability of the State without a 'quid-pro-quo' and

3. Whereas British India opinion has not only rejected the proposed Federal scheme but has also appealed to the Indian States not to hamper the constitutional and economic progress of British India by their participation in it;

Therefore, this mass meeting of the loyal subjects of H. E. H. the Nizam most respectfully begs His Exalted Highness to postpone Hyderabad's entry into Federation until such time as a satisfactory and desirable solution of the questions mentioned above is found.



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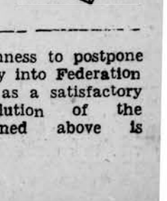

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MYSORE TO GET BACK BANGALORE CIVIL AREA?

Announcement Of Decision Expected Shortly

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 23.

Signs are evident that at long last, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, who has fought all these years for a just cause, viz., the retrocession of civil and military area of Bangalore to the Mysore Durbar will see success of his endeavours and what may be termed authoritative news has now reached Bangalore about the impending final decision in regard to this affair.

It would appear that the whole of the civil jurisdiction and with it practically the whole of the territorial area inhabited by civil population in the Bangalore Cantonment will be ceded back to the Durbar. Under this scheme the military would occupy an area which will be not only self-sufficient in character but also afford enough space and provide avenues for any slight improvements. This unit is likely to be on the side of the Agaram plains.

As far as could be ascertained, there does not appear to be any contemplation of any violent or radical changes. Things will continue much as they are the rights of the communities and local bodies being protected and allowed to continue as they are to-day.

An early announcement in the matter is expected.

MEMBERSHIP OF A. I. V. I. A.

"No Recognation Of Caste Or Political Difference"

Mahatma Gandhi writes in the "Harijan":—

It is to be hoped that those who can fulfil the conditions of Membership or Associateship will send in the forma duly filled in to the Secretary at Wardha. It will be wrong to wait for invitations. People await invitations when it is a matter of getting power or prestige. They do not, when it is a matter of seeking the privilege of service. Let the intending members realise that, unless they are registered as such before 31st March next, they lose in certain eventualities the opportunity of appointment as trustees. In the event of a trusteeship becoming vacant before the expiry of five years of the existence of the Association, the remaining trustees should have as long a range of choice as possible. This is not possible, if many members are not registered before 31st March. Without a wide range of choice, the progress of the movement towards its ideal would suffer a check. For, the trustees are not merely custodians of the funds, but they are also custodians of the ideal for which the Association stands. But even they, however capable they may be of representing the ideal, will be a shaky foundation, unless they have the knowledge that they have the support of a large number of men and women from whom they can draw inspiration and strength and on whom they can rely when they have to choose a successor or successors.

Trusteeship of the Association has been made a position of heavy responsibility by the trustees being made finally responsible for the protection of the ideal, in the remote, but not altogether impossible, event of its being lowered in the process of democratisation of the Association. And yet democratisation is as necessary for the growth of the movement as the permanence of the ideal, which must not be put in the melting pot. But the working out of the ideal is so put. For, it is made to rest solely in the hands of a Board which seven years hence becomes subject to election by voters whose sole qualification is subscribing to the creed of the Association. It is true that the application for membership is subject to rejection by the Board. That is a precaution merely to prevent an unbeliever becoming a member only to shatter the ideal to pieces. The franchise is more extensive than even adult franchise. Every villager who is conscious of the dignity of village life and its infinite capacity for promoting the happiness of mankind can belong to the Association. Let those, therefore, who believe in the policy and the ideal of the Association become members and work for the economic, moral and physical welfare of the villagers of India, irrespective of differences in political faith, religion, caste or race. The Association recognises no caste, religions, political or racial differences.

TATA MAIL 'PLANE

KARACHI, Feb. 24.

Tata's airmail plane from Madras arrived here at 7/45 yesterday evening. The air mail from Australia has arrived at 8-30 this morning. The air mail left for Croydon this morning at 9-25. The Lahore Air mail has arrived at 7-55 this morning.—A. P.

"AN AGENT IS BIGGEST AUTOCRAT"

(Continued from page 16).

and these provided for long distance travel. There should be spare coaches at midway stations to be added, if necessary. At present the stationmasters had no power to add coaches even if they had them, unless they got permission from some superior officer. Stationmasters should be given power to attach coaches to trains, wherever necessary.

VICTIMS OF "OLD SYSTEM."

Sir Joseph Bhore expressed the warmest sympathy with the feelings of members, and assured the House that the Railway Board did not differ from the Assembly on this point. But the difficulty was as regards the extent to which, and the speed at which, they could translate their ideas. Let the House not forget that they inherited an old system, and it was difficult to metamorphose it within a limited space of time. Sir Joseph proceeded to refer to Mr. Govinddas' complaint of increase in railway rates since 1924. (Mr. Govinddas said he referred to figures since 1913 and not 1924).

Sir Joseph quoted figures in all principal state railways to show that there had been appreciable reductions over long-distance, as well as short-distance, travels. Sir Joseph observed that improvements had thus been continuous, though not spectacular. Even as regards the building of carriages, the underframes for first, second and third class carriages were the same. And provision was made in third-class carriages for a larger number of latrines than had been the case previously. He invited members of the Assembly to inspect these carriages and satisfy themselves as to the improvements effected.

PASSENGERS' FAULT!

Sir Joseph did not deny that there was a certain amount of overcrowding still, but as he stated last year, this was due to passengers for their own reasons desiring to travel by certain trains and in very many instances in certain compartments. It was not always possible to provide additional carriages, nor arrange duplicate trains. As one who had travelled on suburban trains during rush hours, he said, comparatively, overcrowing in India was nothing.

As for civility, Sir Joseph said that stringent instructions had been issued to railway servants to be courteous to all classes of passengers, and he promised to examine any practical suggestion for further improvements. He assured Munshi Iswar Saran that he would consider the addition of a chapter in the annual report giving an account of what had been done for third-class passengers. Sir Joseph hoped that in view of the steady progress maintained in all directions, the cut motion would be withdrawn.

The House carried the cut motion by 80 against 37 votes.

Sir Joseph Bhore moved the demand under Miscellaneous expenditure.

PT. PANT'S TOKEN CUT.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant moved a token cut of Rs. 10. He said that railways had not been managed according to canons of sound finance or business economy. The railway rates and working expenses rested on the pivot of the general level of prices. But, even when wheat was selling at five rupees a maund the freight was the same as when wheat sold at two rupees a maund. As regards the financial side, Sir Joseph had told them that they had turned the corner, but had they really, the speaker asked. During the past five years, there had been a deficit of Rs. 72 crores and the railways had failed to pay Rs. 26 crores to the general revenues. The reserve fund had been eaten up and the depreciation fund depleted and the deficit for the coming year would not be two crores as stated by Sir Joseph Bhore but eight crores including contributions which should have been made to the general revenues.

How the railways had been going down was apparent from the fact that since 1924-25 there had been an increase of 25 per cent in capital charge and the same increase in mileage and yet the revenues had actually gone down from 100 to 90 crores compared with 1924-25 and the working expenses had increased by 5 per cent. Could anything be more perverted, inverted and stupid? Continuing Pandit Pant said that the level of prices had come down by 55 per cent. Yet even the salary cut had been restored. The Minister for Transport in a rich country like England received one third of the salary paid in India, and in England the cut was higher on higher salaried and lower on lower paid men.

The speaker proceeded to say that the rates per mile per passenger and per ton goods had actually increased during the past five years even though the level of prices had come down by 55 per cent. Sir Joseph Bhore had told them that passenger traffic increased when rates were lowered. That showed that the masses could not bear the present rates.

Pandit Pant asked the House, therefore, to condemn the present administration as irrational, anti-national and detrimental to the country's best interests.

Mr. Gupta (Bihar) said that the Railway Budget had not been so prepared a to help the interests of agriculturists. The fencing system on railways had not been extended, particularly on the B. N. Railway between Nagpur and a long way towards Calcutta. The speaker complained that no reduction in the fare for agricultural cattle or implements had been made.

CLOSURE APPLIED.

Closure was asked for and accepted.

Mr. Satyamurti on a point of order said that the standing order stated that once closure had been accepted by the Chair and agreed to by the House the right of reply lapsed unless the Chair in its discretion gave permission to the Government member.

The President remarked that though the discretion lay with the Chair he would follow the normal practice. It was for Government members to decide when to intervene in the debates.

Sir Joseph Bhore explained that the object of these debates was to enable Government members to give as much information as possible. This could be done well only at the end of the debate. It was difficult when, as in the present case, only two members had spoken to give all the necessary information. The blame could not, therefore, rest on the speaker for not rising earlier (cheers).

As regards the cut motion, Sir Joseph Bhore said that the question at issue could better be discussed under the general budget. It was a mere accident that the Railway Budget preceded the General Budget. In the first place many servants of the Railways were Government servants and it would have been impossible to deny them the application of the Government's decision which applied to all other Government servants.

"A MEASURE OF HARDSHIP."

At a time when there was not unreasonable prospect of a balanced budget, it would have been a measure of hardship to refuse restoration of salaries in the case of railway employees, 90 per cent of whom drew less than Rs. 500 a month.

The cut motion was carried by 59 against 47 votes.

The House adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

CONGRESS M.L.As. & JINNAH'S MOTION

Bengal P. C. C. Disapproves Their Action

CALCUTTA, Feb 24.

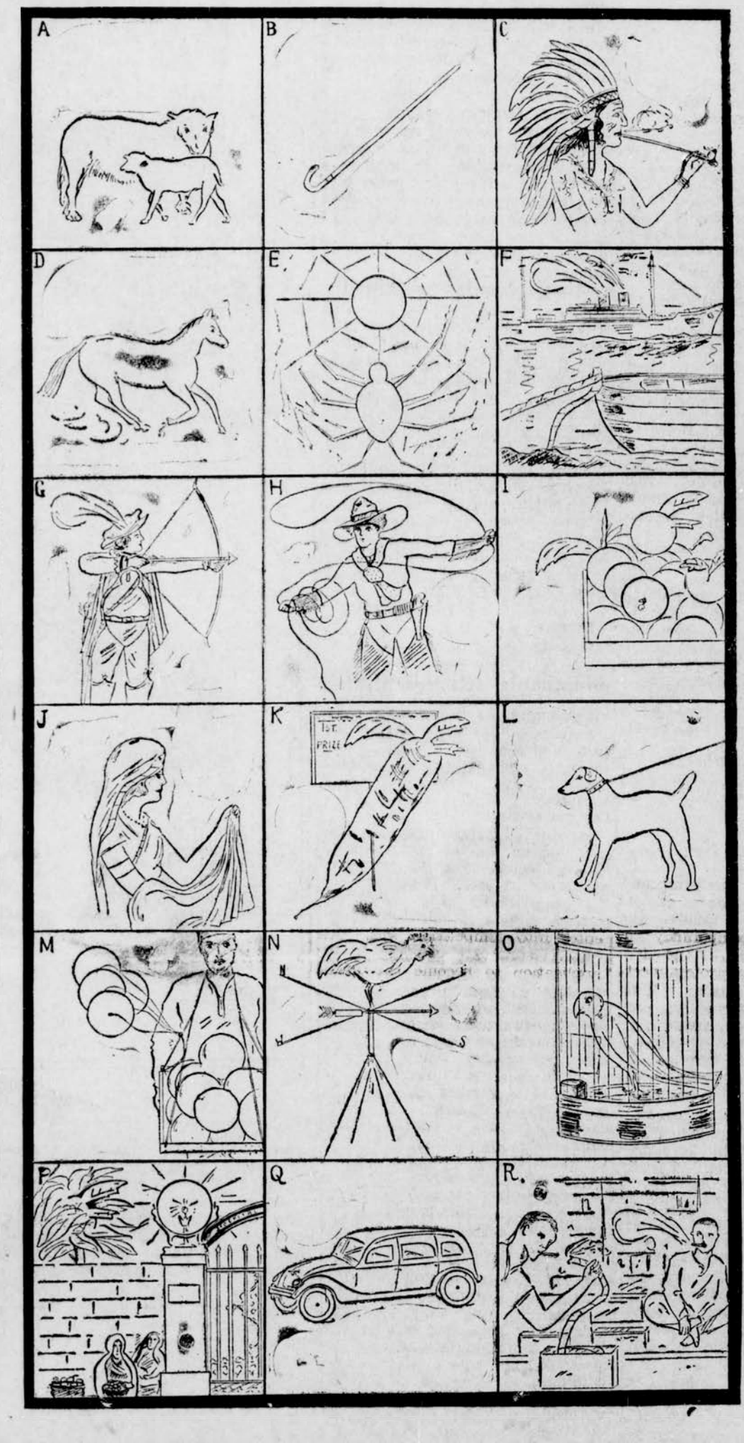
At yesterday's special general meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee a resolution was moved disapproving the action of the Congress Party in the Assembly in remaining neutral on Mr. Jinnah's resolution recommending the acceptance of the Communal Award whereby the Congress Party helped its acceptance, which is prejudicial to national interest and inconsistent with the spirit of the Bombay Congress resolution advising the country not to help either acceptance or rejection of the Communal Award.

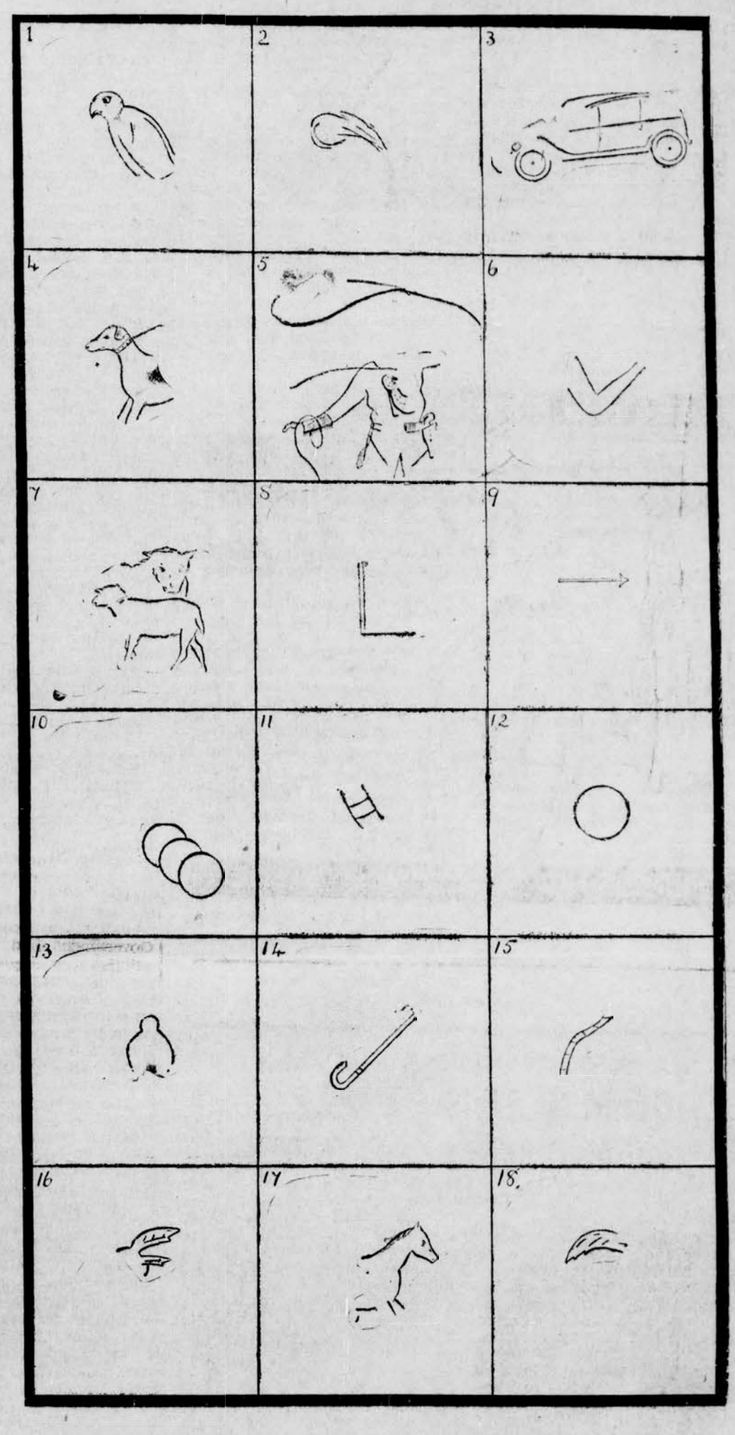
An objection being raised by some members, the President of the meeting took sense of the House which was overwhelmingly in favour of taking the resolution for consideration. He, however, ruled that the resolution be placed for consideration at the next general meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.—United Press.

Rai Bahadur Seth Bhag Chand Soni, M. L. A. and Rai Bahadur Seth Brichmal Jodha have each contributed a sum of Rs. 2,500, and Seth Allarankha and Sheikh Ahmed Hussain have each contributed Rs. 500 to the Ajmer Silver Jubilee Fund.—A. P.

OBJECTS & PARTS COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200





In this competition which is indeed very simple but at the same time interesting you areasked to find out the parts belonging to the corresponding objects in the two sets of pictures. Pictures on the left are marked A, B, C and those on the right are numbered 1, 2 and 3. Illustrations on the right are exact parts of objects shown on the left. For instance illustration No. 14 on the right is part of a walking stick which is shown in "B" on the left.

The Solutions must be submitted in the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 10th, 17th and 24th February: 1935.

Closing Date 27th February, 1935.

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Ruiker's Appeal To Govt. To Rescue Peasants Hard Hit By Economic Depression

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 23.

The Peasants' Conference in Makaradhokada, Umred Tahashil, was held amidst great enthusiasm. The President-elect of the Conference, Mr. R. S. Ruiker was given a rousing reception. Mr. Muley the Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the peasants and narrated how the peasantry was hard hit by the economic depression and strongly pleaded for decrease in revenue and application of the Debt Conciliation Act to Umred Tahashil. He exhorted the peasants to fight boldly for their economic rights.

PLEA FOR CHEAP CREDIT.

Mr. Ruiker who described how the economic crisis hard hit the peasantry and demanded that with the phenomenal fall in prices land revenue should be reduced by 50 per cent. and measures taken to conciliate the debts of the peasantry. He also appealed to the Government to make provision for supply of cheap credit to the peasantry. He exhorted them to organise themselves in Kisan Sabhas and agitate for the removal of their grievances. He hoped that the Umred peasantry would emulate the example of Betul peasantry and organise a hunger march to Nagpur and impress upon the Government the gravity of the situation. He further appealed to the Government officials not to exert any pressure to make collections for the Silver Jubilee Fund of His Majesty and to the Local Government to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty, by reducing the land revenue demand by 50 per cent. and by wiping off all the arrears of land revenue.

Messrs. Deshmukh, P. Y. Deshpande, Mohanlal and others addressed the Conference and exhorted the peasantry to build up their organisations.

Mr. Ruiker in his concluding remarks exhorted the peasants to stand on their own legs and fight boldly for the redress of their economic grievances. He exhorted them to make the Peasants' Union a living organisation, and enroll members in thousands.

Kashmir & Silver Jubilee

JAMMU, Feb. 23.

A meeting of Ministers of His Highness' Government, was held in connection with the celebration of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee in the State.

A committee of seven members has been formed to assist in the publicity work in this connection.—United Press.

Our London Letter.

(Continued from page 6.)

even to the League of Nations would have a far greater effect than mere voting in the Delhi Assembly.

Unemployment Bill

After the settlement of the Second Reading of the India Bill the most attractive issue in Parliament this week was the censure motion of the Labour Party against the Government on the question of the Unemployment Bill and the breakdown of the regulations thereon which the Government had temporarily to withdraw on account of the tremendous uproar and protest meetings all over the country. The Labour Party has proved its own incompetency by the manner in which it tried to attack the incompetency of the Government. The position of the Government on this Bill was, indeed, extremely weak and open to a sound and logical attack but no really intelligent speech of attack came from the Labour benches. Capitalism was there, unemployment was there and the question of payment of compensation was there and so also that of the Means Test. All these questions were there when we had the Labour Governments and the Labour Governments had never proved themselves to be able to abolish capitalism, to reduce unemployment, to increase unemployment benefits or to oppose the Means Test. The real issue was that the present Government made a terrible muddle of the administration by the new regulations put forward by the new Unemployment Assistance Board. Instead of attacking these certain mistakes and the muddle of the administration, the Labour Party started delivering harangues about socialism and against capitalism.

Naturally the Government benches laughed at the weak tactics of the Labour Party because instead of censuring the Government, Mr. Lansbury and his colleagues started to censure the capitalist system. This in a way defended, as Mr. Neville Chamberlain pointed out in winding up the Government case, the Government, as if it was not their stupidity but it was the character of capitalism that was responsible. Of course, the Labour Party was driven to such weak tactics in order to save its face against the Communist and the I. L. P. onslaughts in the country. Then as a climax, Mr. Lansbury started trailing a red herring across the path by arguing about the Means Test. He put forward a dramatic challenge about publishing the minutes of the Labour Cabinet on the question of Means Test. It is held as a strict principle not to publish the Cabinet minutes but it does not follow that everything done by a Cabinet is kept a secret. On account of the very serious split in the last Labour Government, it will be remembered that everything that happened in the Labour Cabinet has been described in detail in the House of Commons. Though the minutes are not published as an etiquette, both the warring sides of the last Labour Government have quoted from the minutes copiously about a dozen times. Mr. Lansbury's son in writing his father's biography even illegally quoted wholesale paragraphs from the Cabinet minutes of which Mr. Lansbury and all Labour ex-Cabinet Ministers have the copies.

Smuts' Stunt

Another important Empire event of the week was the statement of General Smuts from South Africa on Saturday last. Political circles feel that by this manifesto General Smuts is attempting to enter into competition with Mr. Lloyd George and putting in his application to become the Prime Minister of England just as Mr. Bonar Law had done by coming down from Canada when there was bitter rivalry and internal split in the Conservative Party. It is very strange, but it seems that at the present moment the post of the Prime Minister is going abegging. The public know whom they do not want as their Prime Minister but nobody knows whom they do want. It is so difficult to find out who can be at all a fit and proper person to be the Prime Minister in the next Labour Government. It is equally difficult for the Conservatives and the Liberals to find out some outstanding personality in their own camp who can command public confidence and can help to form a Coalition National Government to come again into power at Westminster after the next general election. Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Churchill, Sir John Simon and Mr. Walter Runciman have all discredited themselves on more than one occasion. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Mr. Amery and Sir Kingsley Wood are pretty good favourites among orthodox Conservative circles but none of them have yet become prominent national figures. Mr Lloyd George's new deal trick does not promise to work out successfully and already opposition and criticism are gaining ground. The South African General, therefore, now appears to consider it an opportune moment to come out with his own stunt. He has imitated the cry and the style of the ex-Kaiser of Germany who after the death of King Edward VII had attempted to come out as the most prominent sovereign in Europe and tried to scare the white world with the cry of yellow peril from Japan and other Asiatic countries. He has declared that the real danger to the world is the awakening of Asia and of the Oriental people who are two-thirds of the human race. He is, therefore, anxious to adopt a policy for the British Empire that might check this awakening of Asia and retain the monopoly of power and wealth and other good things of earth for "Whitemanity." He has recommended to Britain to unite with the United States and with the other European Powers.

The General has not explained why as a human being he is not prepared to rejoice at the awakening of the people of Asia and Africa and why he does not consider them entitled to equal rights and benefits with other European nations.

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HIS 24TH CONVICTION

Bannett Gets 7 Years' Jail For Cheating

COMILLA, Feb. 23.

One Mr. Bannett originally a resident of Kent (England) has been convicted by the Additional Sessions Judge Tipperah under section 420-75 I.P.C. and sentenced to 7 years rigorous imprisonment with a further order of notifying his residence to Police, after his release, for a period of 3 years. He is at present aged 54 and has 23 previous convictions to his credit for offences of theft cheating and the like.

Bannet came to Comilla Dak Bunglow in September 23), 1934 and described himself as a police surgeon recently transferred from Chittagong to Silchar. He resided in the Bunglow from September 23 to 29 and during this time whenever money was demanded by Khanshama for his boarding expenses he used to put off payment from day to day on one pretext or another. The patience of the Khanshama was at last exhausted and he informed the senior Deputy Magistrate in charge of the Dak Bunglow. Bannet was arrested.

On a search being made the only things found with him were a pair of trousers and a clean shirt and towel.—United Press.

TELEGRAPHMEN'S GRIEVANCES

Deputation Waits On Director-General

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.

The Conference of the All-India Telegraph Union which has been holding its session during the last five days concluded to-day. The Conference discussed many questions, particularly the recent orders of the Government of India on the Varma Committee's recommendations. The Conference passed a resolution expressing its feeling that the number of committees appointed during recent years to examine the working of the Telegraph Department had resulted in considerable changes, drastic reductions in the strength of Telegraph traffic staff and loss in the prospects of the staff from the chief officers down to the lowest in the service.

A deputaton consisting of Mr. A. P. Chatterjee, General Secretary, Mr. U. R. Roy, Vice-President, Mr. B. C. Das Gupta and Mr. Bhaktvassalam had an interview to-day with the Director General.—A. P.

Tata Power Co. Debentures

REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF A DRASTIC CONVERSION

The issue of £765,600 debenture in London at £98 bearing 2 per cent interest by Messrs. Tata Power Co., Ltd., of the existing 4-1|2 per cent, was a remarkable success. Commenting on the said issue the "Financial Times," in the the issue dated London February 7, sta tes:—

"The Tata Power Company's offer this morning of £765,600 of "A" Mortgage debenture stock has some points of similarity to that of the old stock it is designed to replace. Its chief variation, a very striking one, is the contrast in the terms.

In place of the existing Four and a half per cent, the issue now being made carries only 2 per cent interest. This is the most drastic conversion yet attempted. It is based, of course, on the Government's guarantee of principal and interest under the Trade Facilities Acts, extended under the powers obtained last year.

The cash issue price is 98, of which £93 is payable on 13th May. The outstanding stock is to be repaid two days later, in accordance with the option possessed by the company. Holders who elect to convert are offered par for par, with a cash payment of £2 per cent.

The new stock will be repayable over the years 1935 to 1948. A cumulative sinking fund, operating by purchase at par or below, or by drawings at par, will receive its first payment on 15th May next. Drawings, if necessary, will be made in August for repayment in November. They will be determined according to numbers allotted to every £100 of stock.

The company reserves the right to redeem in whole or part at par on 15th November, 1944, or any succeeding interest date.

The primary security is a specific charge on company's lands and fixed assets. There is also a floating charge on the remainder of the assets. The company has been supplying power since 1927 and the prospectus states that the demand is assured and increasing. On the basis of earnings to 30th June, last, debenture interest is covered more than three times, irrespective of the British Treasury's guarantee.

The offer is a peculiarly interesting one. Security, as has been shown, is unimpeachable, but the terms are such as to make more appeal to financial institutions than to the investing public, in spite of the trustee status. The flat reurn is £2-0s.-10d. per cent the yield to redemption declining year by year to a minimum of about £2-2s. at the final date."

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet during the week under review with easier tendency. Prices both for Ready as well as Forward positions fluctuated within very narrow limits of about ¼ to 1 anna per cwt. Demand for Spot sugar from the consuming centres continued on a limited scale.

During the week under review no direct business worth reportable was placed in the market but locally there was small turnover between the merchants and outsiders at the current rates. Java Market during the week, was reported quiet and the selling limits of 'Nivas' were unchanged at F. 3.50 for W. C. India. Cawnpore Market was reported steady, with prices almost unchanged.

Arrivals:—M. V. India arrived during the week with about 900 bags of Java Sugar. S. S. Bahadur is expected to arrive on about the end of the week.

Receipts of Deshi Sugar:—Receipts of Deshi Sugar by rail, from 1st February to 17 February 1935, estimated at about 40,658 Bags.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 10,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 50,000 Bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Read Rs. 13/8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 3/14 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Feb./March Rs. 3/10/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April/May Rs. 3/11/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 3/12/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 3/13/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct./Dec. Rs. 3/14/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Britannia Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/6 per cwt.
Kesar Sugar Factory Rs. 14/2 per cwt.
Sarya Sugar works Rs. 13/8 per cwt
Cawnpori Gutaia Mill Rs. 21/8 per six mnds.
Tone:—Steady.

YARN & CLOTH QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 22.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, has issued the following average quotations for local made piece-goods and yarns:—

PIECE-GOODS.

	Per lb. Rs. as. p.
Grey, Unbleached:—	
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0 10 5
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	0 15 10
Shirtings	0 10 0
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	0 9 7
Leopard Cloth	0 10 0
Dhoties (upto 1|2" nakhi Border)	0 10 3
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5|8" P.B.)	0 14 7
Drills	0 8 5
Domestics	0 8 7
Domestics	0 8 8
Salita	0 10 0
Chadars	0 10 3
White Bleached:—	
	Per Piece.
Longcloth	9 3 4
Drill	8 10 3
Yarn:—	
	Per lb.
4s (All Waste)	Not quoted.
6-1|2s (All Waste)	0 4 5
8-1|2s	0 5 10
10-1|2s	0 6 1
12-1|2s	0 6 4
16s	0 7 10
20s	0 8 4
24s	0 9 2
32s	0 10 7
40s	0 12 7
60s	1 1 3
80s	1 6 5

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 15th February 1935.

LIABILITIES

	Rupees.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,35,00,000
Public Deposits	6,68,99,000
Other Deposits	73,68,68,000
Sundries	1,09,22,000
	Rs. 92,44,39,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

	£
Deposits in London	859,100
Advances and Investments in London	1,563,500
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	162,600
Percentage 16.50	
Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent	

ASSETS.

	Rupees.
Government Securities	46,81,44,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	9,28,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	1,00,00,000
Loans	7,30,14,000
Cash Credits	17,31,99,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	3,20,45,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	22,31,000
Bullion	
Dead Stock	2,46,22,000
Sundries	33,06,000
Balances with other Banks	21,24,000
	78,99,43,000
Cash	13,44,96,000
	Rs. 92,44,39,000

MEMORANDUM

LIABILITIES.

	Rupees.	
Public deposits	46,89,000	decrease
Other deposits	13,87,000	increase

ASSETS.

	Rupees.	
Bank's investments	2,52,06,000	increase
Loans	1,42,12,000	increase
Cash Credits	7,96,000	increase
Bills discounted and purchased	24,000	decrease
Cash	65,98,000	increase
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	5,00,00,000	decrease
Percentage 16.50		

Exports Of Gold

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Gold worth Rs. 1,50,29,786 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended February 23.

The S. S. "Rawalpindi", which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday, carried gold worth Rs. 1,39,77,194. Of this gold worth Rs. 6,61,771 was for London, optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam; gold worth Rs. 1,24,412 was for Amsterdam optional London, Paris or New York; gold worth Rs. 9,44,527 was for New York optional, London, Amsterdam or Paris and the rest was for London.

The S. S. "President Johnson," which sailed on Friday for New York carried gold worth Rs. 10,52,592.

The gold value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,91,91,70,524.

COTTON IN THE CENSUS

Changes In Lancashire Industry

The "Industry Tables" of the census of 1931 (published by the Stationery Office at 32s. 6d.) contain the local details which formerly appeared in the county volumes. Some of their main features have already been referred to in these columns, but some of the points concerning Lancashire and Cheshire are worth bringing out.

The following table shows the main changes that took place in the larger industry groups in the two counties between 1921 and 1931:—

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

MALES (including out of work).

	1921.	1931.
Fishing	1,201	4,806
Agriculture	63,1 2	68,792
Coal mining ..	*109,728	96,155
Manufacture of bricks, pottery, glass ..	19,190	23,003
Manufacture of chemicals, dyes, paints.	50,620	49,263
Manufacture of metals, machines .	328,297	302,215
Engineering ..	138,912	108,164
Electrical apparatus	30,695	43,333
Ship-building, marine engineering.	45,870	34,985
Manufacture of textiles	260,395	254,203
Cotton	200,515	187,319
Wool, worsted ..	5,080	5,041
Silk, natural and artificial ..	2,313	6,171
Mixed fibres and miscellaneous ..	6,577	8,082
Textile dyeing, &c.	45,715	47,432
Skins and leather ..	8,482	11,172
Manufacture of clothing	41,392	48,846
Manufacture of food, drink, tobacco ..	50,711	63,287
Wood-working ..	29,439	30,338
Paper, printing, &c. ..	32,935	43,139
Building and decorating	86,235	126,867
Other manufacturing industries ..	19,884	25,174
Rubber	9,399	11,755
Gas, water, electricity	23,240	32,876
Transport and communication ..	176,476	230,523
Railways	82,882	73,715
Road	45,692	66,422
Water, air and other	47,902	90,386
Commerce and Finance	238,281	333,514
Distributive trades	208,075	290,984
Professions	32,308	38,308
Entertainments and sport	9,479	19,152
Personal service ..	52,241	71,720

(* Not strictly comparable.)

FEMALES.

	1921.	1931.
Manufacture of chemicals, dyes, &c...	14,903	13,573
Manufacture of metals, &c. ..	27,671	31,557
Manufacture of textiles	362,380	366,556
Cotton	327,791	321,085
Silk, nat. and art..	4,552	11,028
Mixed fibres and miscel	13,403	18,057
Textile dyeing, &c.	11,920	12,272
Manufacture of clothing	80,493	94,803
Manufacture of food, drink and tobacco.	42,150	48,778
Paper, stationery and printing	18,719	25,566
Other manufacturing industries ..	13,030	11,133
Commerce & finance.	119,694	150,814
Distributive trades ..	109,323	139,601
Public administration	47,384	52,909
Professions	23,683	32,390
Entertainments and sport	4,764	9,971
Personal service ..	146,622	201,931

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

The cotton industry (spinning and weaving) in England and Wales as a whole, exclusive of those "out of work, comprised in 1931 162,094 males and 261,294 females. The "out of work" numbered 49,717 men and 97,950 women. Of those presumably in work the bulk were in the following counties:—

	Males.	Females.
Total England and Wales	162,094	261,294
Lancashire	130,364	211,520
Cheshire	11,114	17,338
Yorkshire (W. Riding) ..	13,895	17,820
Derbyshire ..	2,698	6,522
Nottinghamshire ..	687	2,282
Staffordshire ..	309	1,445
Warwickshire ..	356	1,409
Cumberland ..	851	1,049

The cotton operatives (excluding the finishing processes) are classified according to status as follows:—

	Spinning mills. Males.	Females.	Weaving mills. Males.	Females.
Total ..	94,424	127,427	113,735	223,749
Managerial.	1,827	32	3,166	60
Operative .	71,662	98,535	82,241	155,833
Own account..	16	4	43	45
Out of work .	20,919	28,856	28,285	67,811

THE COTTON TOWNS.

The division into spinning and weaving does not distinguish the mixed firms. Thus the weaving-mill class includes 14,000 spinners and piecers. This will affect the local distribution shown in the following figures for the towns with a population of over 50,000.

Those returned as "out of work" are excluded.

	Cotton spinning. Males.	Females.	Cotton weaving. Males.	Females.
Blackburn ..	251	615	5,449	10,652
Bolton ..	10,108	10,183	2,678	6,834
Burnley.	64	46	7,69	11,956
Bury ..	657	853	1,290	3,293
Manchester.	2,474	5,510	2,924	3,696
Oldham.	10,567	12,820	1,290	2,660
Preston.	507	517	3,842	10,119
Rochdale	4,058	5,578	2,174	3,886
Salford .	317	1,002	1,624	3,191
Warrington ..	—	1	162	1,403
Wigan ..	518	2,210	363	1,795
Ashton .	1,738	2,391	321	948
Stockport ..	3,422	5,508	298	558

The urban areas with less than 50,000 are more summarily dealt with, the figures being for spinning and weaving mills taken together. The following are the areas with over 4,000 cotton workers:—

	Males.	Females.
Accrington ..	1,068	4,139
Chadderton ..	3,343	3,565
Chorley	1,469	3,725
Colne	3,021	3,147
Crompton ..	2,878	2,452
Darwen	1,680	2,893
Farnworth ..	2,032	3,750
Heywood ..	2,225	3,752
Leigh	1,994	3,558
Middleton ..	2,001	2,789
Nelson	6,445	5,689
Rawtenstall ..	1,603	2,648
Royton	3,088	2,291
Burnley R. D. ..	2,127	2,439
Hyde	1,543	2,270
Barnoldswick ..	2,151	2,101
Todmorden ..	2,612	3,354

FEWER YOUNG WORKERS.

A striking change took place in the age composition of the cotton industry between 1921 and 1931. In the whole of the industries of the country the proportion per 1,000 of males aged 14 and 15 fell from 39 in 1921 to 31 in 1931. In cotton it fell from 80 to 33. The fall in the proportion aged 16 and 17 was for all industries from 53 to 47; in cotton the fall was from 71 to 57. In other words, while the proportion of boy workers under 18 fell by only 14 per 1,000 in industry, generally, it fell by 61 per 1,000 in cotton. Much the same is true of girls. In the next male age-group, 18 to 24, in all industries the proportion rose by only four per 1,000 (from 170 to 174); in cotton it rose from 180 to 198. The changes in the cotton age-groups were—

Per 1,000 cotton workers.

Age-group.	Males. 1921.	1931.	Females. 1921.	1931.
14–15 ..	80	33	88	43
16–17 ..	71	57	96	73
18–24 ..	180	198	305	262
25–34 ..	199	215	250	277
35–44 ..	180	172	146	181
45–54 ..	161	158	77	106
55–59 ..	57	74	20	31
60–64 ..	39	54	12	18
65–69 ..	24	28	5	7
70 & over.	9	11	1	2

WEATHER REPORT

Local Rain In Punjab And Kashmir

POONA, February 24.

The western disturbance caused local rain in the Punjab and Kashmir. A fresh western disturbance caused a few falls of rain at Baluchistan. Scattered showers also occurred in Bihar and Orissa Bengal and Assam, Chief amounts of rainfall were Mymensingh one inch Berhampore, Burdwan, Bogra, Sambalpur, Ranchi and Naya Dumka quarter inch each: Simla half inch; Dalhousie, Berhampore, Murree, Srinagar and Quetta quarter inch each.

Forecast: Rainfall will extend and increase in Baluchistan and extend into Northern west Frontier Province. Local rain will occur at Kashmir and the Punjab Kumaon Hills. Scattered showers will also occur in Bengal, Assam and North Burma.—A. P.

Colaba Observatory

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 23-2-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.13 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.9 degress.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.9 degrees 1.7 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.3 degrees 1.0 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 76 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 133 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 0

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 5860 miles away with its epicentral region apparently in Alentian Archipelago was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba observatory at 22h. 48m. (I.S.T.) on Friday the 22nd February 1935.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 23-2-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 75.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.90 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Laws That Deprive Citizens' Rights

Commission's Attention Drawn Towards Indians' Plight In Zanzibar

The following memorandum is submitted by Ghulam Ali Kaderbhoy of Zanzibar to the Commission appointed by the Zanzibar Government, in the course of which, it is stated:—

RIGHT STEP

I am glad to say that the Government after all took a step in right direction by appointing the Commission, to consider the ways and means for relieving the agriculturists of their indebtedness but my only regret is that it was not appointed before the introduction of the ill-advised and pernicious legislation recently rushed through the Legislative Council in the teeth of verement un-official opposition.

I regret very much the Government's unyielding attitude of mistrust and septicism for the benevolent advice offered by its veteran and experienced members of the Council.

I dare say that if the recent legislation, would have stayed, pending the appointment of the Commission and its recommendations, its task would have been very much easier, as the recent laws have made its position extremely difficult by disrupting the traditional good and genial relations between the debtors and their creditors owing to their racial character. They have created unforseen difficulties in its way.

Irretrievable mischief has been perpetrated in the name of the Decrees by the debtor-class. In Pomba specially the Native and Arab vendors of the shambas their children and grandchildren and other relatives have taken wholesale possession of the shambas and picked away the available cloves as hurreidly as possible even when the crop was not ready for picking.

ABSENCE OF PROPER EDUCATION

So far the education provided by the Government for the Arabs and Natives consists of training them in the elementary knowledge of English and Arithmatic etc only suitable for making them clerks. Agricultural and handicraft training is greatly needed.

EXPENSIVE ADMINISTRATION

If the cost of the administration is reduced, it will be possible for the Government to decrease the high rate of clove duty amounting to about 40 per cent which takes way the major portion of the profit of the agriculturists. Its reduction therefore will offer a great relief to their present indebtedness. The clove duty is in the nature of Direct tax and falls on the producers. It is not easily shifted on to the consumers, as is the case of duty on the necessities of life. Clove not being the necessity of life any duty levied thereon necessarily falls on the producers.

One may also consider it from another point of view viz "competition of substitutes." If there is a competition of substitutes the tax will naturally be borne by the producers, who cannot transfer its burden with tolerable ease and certainty.

We have to face two kinds of competition. Firstly the cloves from Madagascar and secondly vaniline production. Considered from this point also, the clove duty is likely to fall on the producers only.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATION

Sometime ago, the Government had deputed an official to study the co-operative movement in other countries but so far nothing has come out.

The co-operative credit movement in other countries, has rendered to their agricultural classes, immeasurable benefits economic and educational, social and moral. They have been able to shake off their long standing burden of heavy debts, have improved the productivity of their land and increased their purchasing power.

Co-operative movement will stop the highly deplored rural depopulation and craze for town life. It will educate the agriculturists both intellectually and morally It will make them learn how to keep accounts and train them in the business. It will reform their character, as drunkards and Gamblers are excluded from the society. It will encourage self-restraint, unctuality, straightforwardness, self respect, discipline, contentment and thrift. It has a remarkable effect of decreasing the litigation and curtailing the social expenses such as marriage funeral and other social functions, as it effects the common interest of all the cooperators. Owing to the principle of unlimited liability, each member is obliged to take interest in the welfare of the other.

Co-operative movement has proved a great success in India and elsewhere and I do not see any reason why it should not succeed here, provided the Government supplies the necessary assistance, advice and control.

I hope that the commission will lay stress in its report on the advisability of making an early start of co-operative credit societies in Zanzibar as I believe that the permanent salvation of the Agricultural classes from their indebtedness lies only in the co-operative movement.

RECENT LEGISLATIONS

The Government began imposing taxes and duties when the finance of the country was at a very low ebb. Custom duties were raised to an enormous extent which made the living more costly. Trade licences were introduced and heavy license fees imposed. They had very harmful effect on the local trade and drove many people out of the business.

The lincense fees are exhorbitantly high, considering the nature of the local trade. The scheme and schedule of the fees is also ill-advised. I have already submitted an extensive memorandum to the Government on Trade Licensing law, in which I have reviewed and compared the system of licenses and fees levied therefor in the neighbouring territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and have shown the injustice and hardship caused by the local law on our merchants here.

But I cannot help attaching with this memo, a letter addressed by me the Honourable the Attorney-General as it shows the pitiable condition of the local merchants here. It is with a view to point out to the Commissioners that it is not the only Arab and Swahili shamba owners who are hard hit by the present day conditions, but the Indian merchants have also suffered terribly. Majority of them are on the verge of bankruptcy. Before the introduction of the trade licenses good many persons having small capital used to buy and store cloves. They were a factor in stabilising the price of clove. But after the introduction of stockist license, they stopped buying cloves. This meant a withdrawal of large capital from the clove industry and must of necessity have affected the price of cloves.

ALIENATION OF LAND DECREE

The passing of the said decree immediately brought down the value of the properties to an enormous extent of about 40 to 50 per cent. It caused almost a panic and unless and until normal conditions are restored by its withdrawal or substantial amendment its provisions, it is extremely difficult to provide for the redemption of debts. If the commission has any idea of scaling down of debts, it has to do it necessarily in proportion to the value of the property mortgaged, if the Government has by its own action destroyed the value of shambas cannot in fairness and equity ask the creditors, who have thus been wronged by itself to reduce their claims. If the Government wants to reduce the claims orb reak the agreed contracts on the ground of equity and fairness must do equity itself first.

Section 4 of the said decree prohibits the permanent alienation in favour of the Indians except with the sanction of the British Resident on ground that the Indians are not agriculturists. This is very pernicious unjust deprivation of the rights of the Indians, who are permanently settled here and have adopted Zanzibar as their domicile, while an African from any part of Africa or an Arab from any part of Arabia, coming here even yesterday can have the privilege of acquiring and owning land in Zanzibar. I fail to see any justice in such a legislation. Law is always meant to give sanction of the state to a just and right cause. I do not also agree to the suggestion that the Indians are not agriculturists. They undisputably belong to an agricultural nation and have proved themselves agriculturists in Zanzibar and other parts of the East Africa.

CO-ORDINATE DECREES

Much has been said about it by me and others elsewhere and I do not propose to enter into discussion here on its harmful and uneconomic provisions. But I cannot pass it over, without a remark. It will be admitted that Great Britain established its sway all over the world because of its Free trade policy. Only recently it has adopted a limited policy of protection against foreign countries. But I dare say that no State in the civilized world has entered into trade and commerce in competition with its own subjects, much less has it created a monopoly in its favour by usurping the rights of its own subjects of free trade within its own dominion. Such an unwise policy is unheard of and must be abandoned. The richness of the coffers of the State shoud be gauged by the prosperity and happiness of its subjects and not by the metallic reserve it holds. The State monopoly in the only produce is bound to create misery and suffering amongst its subject.

Ever since the Government undertook to inquire into the indebtedness which I may be allowed to say without any appreciable result, an impression was created upon the Arabs and Swahilis that their debts shall be paid by the Government and that they need not pay their debts to their creditors. Whenever any demand was made the reply was that they had got the claims noted with the Government and that they (creditors should look to the Government for payment. The debtors point blank refused to pany anything. The result was the creditors were obliged to sue their debtors and bring their properties to sale. This also aggravated the situation.

HIGH INTEREST

It is rather difficult to say whether the acuteness of indebtedness, said to have been felt is due to excessive borrowing in boom-time or to heavy rate of interest. 12 to 15 per cent interest when the price of clove and copra was high, was not regarded as heavy. It could then be easily met. But now when the prices have gone down it has become difficult to pay. In my opinion, both have contributed to the present position.

Official Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb. 23.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G. Bengal.—					
U P	... 157	153	149	146	
Panjab	... 157	153	149	146	
Rajputana	... 157	153	149	146	
Oomra No. 3	234	231	228	224	..
C. P. No 1	252	249	246	242	..
C. P. No. 2	241	238	235	231	..
Broach No. 2	... 271	267	263	258	

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33|5; Highest Rs. 33|12; Lowest Rs. 33|0|6; Closing Rs. 33|10.

Grondnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs 42; Closing Rs. 42|8

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs 44; Highest Rs. 44|14; Lowest Rs. 43|11; Closing Rs. 44|10

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 24|2; Highest Rs. 24|9; Lowest Rs 23|15; Closing Rs. 24|7.

UPWARD TREND IN INDIAN FILMS

Report Of Work Of Censorship Board

During the last year the Bombay Board of Film Censors examined 1,213 films in all, 1,197 films were certified for exhibition, 105 were passed with endorsements and 7 were rejected.

Figures for the last six years show that the worst year was 1932, when from 1,201 in 1931 and 1,300 in 1930 the total number of films examined dropped suddenly to 885.

Since the following year—1933—an upward movement set in for which Indian productions in an increasing number have been responsible. In 1933 is 1,105 were examined 1,098 were certified, while there was a further marked improvement in 1934 though the foot-age is still much lower than in the record year 1930.

In connection with these figures it must be remembered that as the figures for each year include films left over from the preceding year, the totals need not tally.

The foot-age figures are as follows:—

Year	Total length examined (in feet)	Length certified (in feet)
1929	50,50,166	49,44,060
1930 (record)	54,30,658	53,28,968
1931	47,94,243	47,51,019
1932	34,74,148	33,62,813
1933	45,39,198	43,90,760
1934	46,150.90	44,65,159

Figures for rejections since 1930 are:— 9 in 1930, 9 in 1931, 8 in 1932, 4 in 1933, and 7 in 1934.

Shipping News

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

S.S. Celebes Maru, Capt. A Ipezoe, Agents O S Kaisha, from Yokohama via Colombo.

S.S. City of Dundee Capt MacDonald, Agents Killick Nixon & Co. from Karachi via Bhavnagar.

S.S. Vasna, Capt. J Rowe, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. from Basrah via Karachi.

S.S. Rawalpindi, Capt. R H Stringer, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. Takliva, Capt. A G Fishlay. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Durban via Mombasa.

DEPARTURES

S.S. Manyo Maru, Capt. T Itapura, Agents O S Kaisha, for Kobe via Singapore.

S.S. Celebes Maru, Capt A Ikezoe, Agents O S Kaisha, for Karachi via Coast Ports.

S.S. Resolute, Capt. F Kruse, Agents Volkart Bros., for Madras.

S.S. Rizwani, Capt. J E Leck, Agents Turner Morrison & Co, for Jeddah via Karachi.

S.S. Mundra, Capt. J. W Parkin, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Karachi via Coast Ports.

S.S. Jalamohan, Capt. E. W. Courtney, Agents Scindia S. N. Co. Ltd., for Rangoon via Colombo.

S.S. Howrah, Capt. E G Kingcome, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Bhavnagar.

S.S. Conte Rosso, Capt. M Verbo, Agents Lloyd Triestino, for Shanghai via Colombo.

LOADING

S.S. Takliwa for African Ports.

S.S. City of Melbourne for Europe Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Genoa Maru for China and Japan.

S.S. Conte Rooso for China Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Conte Varde for Italian Ports

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Feb. 23.

2 City of Dundee, 3309 U Kingdom 1-3, K Nixon & Co.

9 Manyo Maru, 5173, Marmagao, 24-2, O S Kaisha

11 Ranpura, 9331, London, 2-3, M M & Co.

12 Mundra, 4478, Karachi 23-2 M M and Co.

15 Durenda, 4450, London, 28-2, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bandra 1893 Busrah 27-2 M M & Co.

8 Mirzapore, 4135, Japan, 26-2, M M and Co

14 Naples Maru, 4225, Kobe, 27-2 N Y Kaisha.

15 Indira, 278, M'Coast, 25-2, Malabar Steamship Co.

PRINCES DOCK

C|R Begum 3636, Karachi 23-2, T Morrison and Co

D|E Jalamohan, 3146, Rangoon, 22-2, Scindia S. N. Co.

F Rahmani, 3291 Jeddah 25-2 T Morrison and Co.

N Celebes Maru, 4262, Karachi, 24-2, G S Kaisha.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Mooltan 28-2 P & O S N Co.
Soudan 28-2 P & O S N Co.
Corfu 7-3 P & O S N Co.
Dalgoma 12-3 P & O S N Co.
Strathnaver 14-3, P & O S N Co
Viceroy of India 21-3 P & O S N Co.
Maloja 28-3 P & O S N Co.
Burdwan 29-3 P & O S N Co.

FROM HULL.

Kioto, 10-3, J Finlay and Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia 27-2 G. Trading Co.
Clan Ranald, 3-3, J Finlay Co.
City of Paris, 9-3, K Nixon Co.
City of Simla, 18-3, K Nixon Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Worcester 28-2 F F Campbell Co.
Springbank, 10-3, F F Campbell Co
City of Corinth, 20-3, F F Campbell Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Goldenfels. 3-3, L Edwards Co.
Almkerk 24-2 L Edwards Co.
Liebenbels 10-3 L Edward Co.
Lightenfels 25-3, L Edwards Co

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Rinda 24-2 L Edwards.

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 25 L Triestino.
Gange 25-2 L Triestino Co.

FROM GENOA

Col-di-Lana, 24-2, M Italiano

FROM KOBE.

Jeypore 26-2 P & O S N Co
Genoa Maru 25-2, N Y Kaisha.
Conte Varde 26-2 L Triestino Co.
Aden Maru 10-3, O S Kaisha.
Ginyo Maru 2-3, N Y Kaisha.
Glasgow Maru 6-3 N Y Kaisha
Havana Maru 11-3 O S Kaisha.
Rajputana 8-3, P & O S N Co
Tokiwa Maru 18-3, N Y Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA

Moldavia 16-3, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 30-3, P & O S N Co.

FROM BUSRAH.

Barala 28-2 M M & Co.
Varsova, 2-3, M M and Co.
Bankura, 7-3, M M and Co.
Vita 9-3, M M and Co.

FROM RANGOON

Gairsoppa 1-3, M M and Co.
Ozarda 26-2, M M and Co.
Nirpura, 3-3, M M and Co.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Chybassa, 25-2, M M and Co.
Saugor, 27-2, M M and Co.
Nagina 16-3, M M and Co.

FROM DURBAN

Warina, 2-3, M M and Co.
Kenya 9-3 M M & Co
Tairea 23-3 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.

Ranpura, 2-3, P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Durenda 27-2 M M & Co.
City of Dundee 1-3 K N & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia 16-3, G Trading Co.
C|o Venice 4-3, K N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Worcester 6-3, F F Campbell Co.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Varde 26-2 L Triestino.

FOR SHANGHAI

Gange 25-2 L Triestino.

FOR KOBE.

Naples Maru 27-2 N Y Kaisha.
Manyo Maru, 24-2, O S Kaisha.
Mirzapore 26-2 P and O S N Co.
Hokushin Maru, 28-2, O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru 3-3, N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bandra, 27-2, M M and Co.
Vasna, 28-2, M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Takliwa, 6-3, M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH

Rezwani 25-2 T Morrison & Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LANDING DATES.

S.S. Mirzapore	....	22-2-35
S.S. Celebes Maru	..	22-2-35
S.S. Indira	....	22-2-35

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

S.S. Ranpura for London:—7000 bags groundnut oil cakes L Dreyfus and Co; 1220 bags mowra meal A Dawn and Co: 50 bales wool raw C Lister & Co; 21 bales animal skins Lee & Muirhead; 616 bags myrabollams, 126 bags turmeric and 124 bags mustard seeds K Tricamji; 236 bags groundnuts T S Thadani & Sons.

For Marseilles:—4074 bags castor seed L Dreyfus & Co.

S.S. Durenda for London:—784 bags groundnut oil cakes L Dreyfus and Co; 4 bales animal skins Ralli Bros.

For Hull:—1050 bags linseed oil cakes L Dreyfus and Co.

For Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. City of Melbourne for Liverpool:—100 bales wool raw D Abraham and Sons.

S.S. City of Dundee for Dunkirk:—50 bales cotton raw V A Save. 51 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 60 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co; 55 bales cotton fly G M Vyas and Co; 27 bales goat hair K Esmail.

For Ghent:—120 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Barcelona:—50 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—28 bales wool raw K Esmail; 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. Weissenfels for Ghent:—330 bales cotton raw H Nensey & Co.

For Hamburg:—110 bales cotton raw N Rajaram and Co; 257 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 8610 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co; 100 bags cassia Polson Mfg Co; 50 bales cotton waste M Narottamdas and Co.

For Bremen:—220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—1315 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton waste M Narottamdas and Co; 100 bales hemp S Parmanand; 50 bales hemp B Ebrahimji; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Oporto:—75 bales hemp S Parmanand.

S.S. Hokoshima Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw L Ramji; 100 tons iron scrap Gabriel; 100 tons iron scrap M B Kaisha Ltd

For Osaka:—126 tons aluminium scrap M B Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. England Maru for Kobe:—700 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co; 500 bales cotton raw N Nagshi & Co; 300 bales cotton raw Breul and Co; 500 bales cotton raw Katak and Co.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton raw Breul and Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw Breul and Co; 100 bales cotton raw Katak and Co.

S.S. Manyo Maru for Yokkaichi:—50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 1100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Moji:—200 bales c otton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Mirzapore for Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Kobe:—159 bales cotton raw N Fatehally and Co; 300 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.

S.S. Naples Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 200 bales cotton raw Katak and Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay, Feb. 23.

S.S. Behar, Agents M M and Co., from London:—70 cases milk (malted); 103 cases milk powder, 60 cases biscuits; 95 cases wine; 68 cases wire; 116 cases chocolate; 30 cases beer; 50 drums chemicals; 78 drums varnish; 309 drums paint; 90 drums colour; 60 drums lubricating oil; 310 cases cycle rims; 35 cases boot polish; 53 cases playing cards; 202 cases whisky; 26 cases films; 149 cases paper; 47 cases confectionery; 45 cases motor cars; 77 cases medicine; 100 cases glucose; 52 cases provision; 30 cases fish; 100 cases lime juice; 70 cases kippers; 84 cases cigarettes; 55 cases cable; 89 cases machinery; 300 cases fruit salt; 35 cases gripe water; 122 cases floor cloth, 85 cases gin; 140 cases tyres; 200 bales newspapers.

From Amsterdam:—77 cases cheese; 27 cases hams.

From Bordeaux:—68 cases brandy; 49 cases wine.

From Gothenburg:—10 cases machinery; 62 reels card boards.

From Rotterdam: 20 cases cheese 8 cases cotton yarn.

From Alexandria:—825 bales cotton; 1110 bags almonds.

From Port Said:—100 cases fruits; 35 cases olive oil.

S.S. Jalamohan, Agents S S N Co.; from Moulmein:—15640 bags rice; 187 bags betelnuts; 515 bags paddy.

From Rangoon:—15436 bags rice, 632 bags cotton seeds; 261 bags millet.

From Tuticorin:—31 bags cassia; 48 bales cotton yarn 402 bales cotton waste.

From Cochin:—116 bundles mats; 125 bags cocoanuts; 65 boras waste cotton; 86 bundles coir yarn; 100 bundles coir rope;

From Ponani:—481 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—150 bales cotton; 130 bags cocoanuts; 70 bags copra.

From Cannanore:—145 bags cocoanuts; 37 bags pepper.

S.S. Bamora, Agents M M and Co., from Mohmerah:—20 cases drugs; 114 bags almonds; 320 baps poppy seeds; 6 cases wool.

From Bushire:—65 bags almonds; 50 bags roots; 290 bags gum, 17 cases shoes; 21 cases attari.

From Koweit:—4 bundles specie.

From Bahrein:—2 bundles and 2 tins specie.

From Dubai:—4 bundles and 2 tins specie.

From Muscat:—87 crates pomagranates; 627 boxes dates; 4 bundles specie.

From Charbar:—51 bundles empty kapat.

From Gwadar:—23 packets fish.

From Karachi:—13 bags dry prawn.

INDIAN OCTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 23.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	2,538	153,065
Central India	525	46,291
Barsi and Nagar	2,351	67,851
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,425	25,849
Berar	3,177	211,856
Central Provinces	544	48,452
Total Oomras	10,560	553,364
Dholera	...	89,606
N.-W. Provinces	23	26,855
Rajputana	1	10,880
Sind-Punjab	884	221,328
Broach	2,786	36,087
Coompta and Dharwar	43	30,054
Westerns-Northerns	...	22,506
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	193	28,941
Persian	...	2,304
American	1,924	7,751
Egyptian and African	944	112,127
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	104
Total	17,358	1,142,012

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept to 21st February.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	7,566	178,332
Japan and China	8,148	487,002
Coast Ports	41	11,132
Up-country by Rail	...	104,423
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	29,954
Total	15,755	810,843

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 23.

On Friday American markets remained closed. The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with May 6.84. The market was dull with some trade and local support in response to better Egyptian advices. Later on the market was steady with trade and Bombay buying. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points. The market closed at a rise of one to two points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 7.10d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady on improved buying influenced by bullish crop estimate and closed at a rise of 3 points. At the close March was quoted 6.00 May 6.01 and July 6.02.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

The Egyptian cotton futures ring was quiet but steady with a restricted turnover. Sakels futures closed one point up to one point down. Spot Sakel cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.86. Uppers futures closed one point up to two points down and spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 7.62.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

The Alexandria cotton futures market was irregular with a scattered business. Sakels futures closed one to five points up while Ashmouni futures closed 6 points down for near months but distants were steady at a rise of 3 points.

RISE IN GOLD

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

The Indian Crop estimate was 4,318,000 Bales against the December estimate of 4,555,000 Bales. This was about as expected though the Broach yield at 134,000 bales against earlier estimates of 280,000 Bales is considered too small to protect the contract. The technical position of the market seems healthier owing to the recent heavy long liquidation and a fairly large short interest is reported against straddles account.

In view of the larger percentage of inferior quality in Broach, the quantity available for tender is very uncertain but it seems likely that owing to the smallness of the Indian mill stocks especially Ahmedabad most of the staple varieties will be absorbed by Indian spinners.

The local mills' consumption this season to date is 411,031 Bls against 264,435 B/s last year whilst local stocks are about 3 lacs B/s smaller. Though there is no improvement in the price of cloth and yarn, the off-take has been slowly improving and a better demand is anticipated after the Holi-Holidays.

Export demand has been very poor though recently a moderate business has been done in Oomras with Japan and a few lots of Bengal with Shanghai.

The market seems to shew great resistance below Rs. 245, and it is generally felt that a renewed upward trend is likely.

A sharp rise of 7½d. in the London gold price and the weakness of sterling caused a steadier market in Liverpool. It is reported that Japanese interests hold purchases in March New York whilst shippers are short and should tenders be taken up as was the case in the January delivery, shippers may be forced to cover a part of their sales owing to the firm interior spot basis.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Liverpool May highest 6.85 plus 02 (3-15 p.m.)

Lowest 6.82—01 (11-15 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: There is a better feeling in the market owing to spinners have fixed the price of a considerable quantity of "call" cotton. Purchases are being made on orders from Bombay. Our opinion is that the market will advance gradually.

Liverpool: Trade calling absorbed Bombay straddle liquidation. Think market will slowly work higher.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 23.

March	12.29
May	12.40
July	12.44
October	12.40
December	12.47
Middling Spot	12.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 23.

March	12.31
May	12.41
July	12.48
Middling Spot	12.61

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 23.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S Ports	25,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's exports to the Continent	10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations.	Prices.
February, 1935	6.93
March, 1935 6.89	6.90
April, 1935	6.87
May, 1935	6.85
June, 1935	6.82
July, 1935	6.80
August, 1935	6.74
September, 1935	6.71
October, 1935	6.69
November, 1935	6.67
December, 1935	6.66
January, 1936	6.65
February, 1936	6.65
Middling Spot	7.12

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
March, 1935	8.53
May, 1935	8.53
July, 1935	8.52
October, 1935	8.45
November, 1935	8.45
January, 1936	8.45
F.G.F. Spot	8.89

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.94
Fine, (Good Staple)	6.09
Superfine, (Good Staple)	6.24
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.95
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	6.10
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	6.25
BENGAL:	
Good	3.91
Fully Good	4.01
Fine	4.11
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	4.01
Fine	4.11
Superfine	4.21

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 23.

Market: Steady:—	
Spot	25-1|4
Forward	25-3|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 23.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-3-11.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 23.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-9|16 per cent. to 0-5|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 0-5|8 per cent. to 0-5|8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 0-1.8 per cent. to 0-1|4 per cent.

Interest 7 Day's Market Loan, 0-1|4 per cent. to 0-1|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 23.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.07
Amsterdam	7.16-1|2
Brussels	20.74
Madrid	35.41
Milan	57.06
Berne	14.96
Paris	73.46
Prague	116.06
T. T. London on New York closing rate	4.86-1|4

SEEDS.

London, Feb. 23.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton, February sellers £9-5-0.

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton, Feb.-Mar. sellers £11-10-0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton, Feb.-Mar. sellers £11-15-0.

Rapeseed Toria Hull-Cont. c.i.f. ton, Feb.-Mar. sellers £12-0-0.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull-Cont. c.i.f., ton, Feb.-Mar. sellers £12-0-0

LINSEED OILS.

London, Feb. 23.

Linseed oils naked London per cwt., March sellers 21|4-1|2.

Linseed oils naked London per cwt., May-Aug. sellers 22.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 23.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb., sellers 6-1|2.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 23.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Feb.-Mar. sellers 20|9.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels, Feb.-Mar. sellers 21.

South Australian, Parcels, Feb.-Mar. quoted 24|3.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 23.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., nominal. 6|1-1|2.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., sellers 5|10-1|2.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., sellers 5|10-1|2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Feb. 23.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality(.

AMERICAN CROP RESTRICTION

Beneficial To India

(By D. B. Tilak)

1935 opened with a buoyant outlook for the cotton trade. Broach and Oomras have registered a rise of 25 per cent and 32 per cent respectively over the opening prices in the beginning of 1934. Bengal alone has lagged behind with a betterment of 11 per cent only. The Liverpool price for American middling has improved from 5.64 to 7.21d, an increase of about 28 per cent while Sakelaridis have improved from 8.07 to 8.96 i.e. an improvement of about 11 per cent. It will thus be seen that the improvement in Broach, Oomra and Liverpool American is much higher than the improvement in Bengal and Sakelaridis. This can be attributed to the special attempts of the United States to force up the level of prices firstly, by restricting and controlling the production of cotton and limiting it to ten millions and, secondly, by making advances to the producers against their cotton at the rate of 12 cents per pound under the Bank-head bill.

AMERICAN PROGRAMME FOR 1935.

Depreciation of the dollar has helped to raise the level of dollar prices. But so far as world markets are concerned and so far as we in India are concerned the rise in the level of prices due to devaluation of the dollar is set off by the exchange advantage and the net rise due to other causes only is reflected in the prices either in Liverpool or in Bombay. With regard to America's programme for 1935, reports are now to hand that it is proposed to follow the policy of controlled expansion and the estimated outturn for the coming year is to be increased to 12 million bales in 1935-1936 instead of 10 million baes in 1934-35. The procedure followed in the matter of disposing of the old crop leads to apprehensions about America's intention to reduce the rate of advances from 12 cents to a lower figure.

WORLD PRODUCTION ON THE INCREASE

On the other hand, the world production of cotton is estimated to exceed the total of 23 million bales of 500 lbs each for 1934 In the current year the estimates is likely to be higher by about 8 to 10 per cent and may reach 25 million bales of 500 lbs. Brazil, Argentine, Russia, China, Peru and Manchukuo have all increased their acreages of cotton cultivation year by year and have been competing in the world markets. Even though the American crop was reduced to 10 million bales i.e. about 44 per cent of the world cotton crop from the maximum crop of 16 million bales in 1931 when American cotton formed 62 per cent of the total world production. The world appears to be passing through a period of transition wherein cultivation of cotton is shifting to more economic areas in preference to the South of the United States where cultivation is much costlier as compared to the other countries like Russia Brazil, Australia, Peru etc.

AMERICAN PRICE SITUATION.

The total consumption of American cotton has declined by reason of the continental and other spinners having taken to other growths whether the same could be substituted with advantage. The new growths are not having an established market or established reputation for suitability to particular kinds of spinning or to particular uses in the manufacture of piece-goods and are generally sold at a lower price as against prices paid for similar qualities in America. Britain in 1934 reduced her purchases of American cotton from £17 million sterling to £12 millionsterling and instead thereof increased her purchases in India and Egypt and added Brazilian growths to the tune of over £3 million sterling. Considering the whole situation and the the trend of events during the last three months a rise to the extent of over 1/2 a cent in the New York price is a clear indication that the situation for American cotton is sound and is not likely to give way to the influences of other growths in as much as consumers of American qualities in Europe have meagre stocks on hand and will be forced to buy their supplies at the ruling prices in the near future. It is hoped that the expansion of acreage in 1935 will not adversely affect the prices of American varieties. It is very important to not that Egyptians, though a superior quality showed improvement during the year only to the extent of 11 per cent in prices as compared to the 28 per cent in the American cotton.

IMPROVED POSITION FOR INDIAN COTTON

As regards India, Oomras and Broach have shown improvement closely analogous to the Amercan middling quality, while Bengals have lagged behind. For an explanation of this situation, we must make a closer examination of the position of cotton trade in India. As compared to Brazil, Argentine, Russia, China, and Manchukuo, India's cottons have a tradition behind them in production and in spite of the complaints put forward by Lancashire in respect of mixing India's produce has a reputation amongst cotton spinners and the growths are well known to Japan and on the Continent. The reduction of the American crop created a demand on the Continent Japan, China and England for superior Indian growths as next best substitutes for middling American and we find that these qualities have appreciated in price further supported by the increased demand for home consumption. India ought to thank the American authorities for restricted crops. The straddle differences between Broach and New York and Broach and Liverpool have narrowed down from Rs. 65 and Rs. 77 in 1934 to Rs. 29 and Rs. 38 in 1935. Growths in Brazil, Peru, Russia, Australia are attracting the attention of world spinners, and there is every reason to expect that some of these may acquire in time a permanent place in world cotton crops to the prejudice of United States and to a lesser extent India also. The immediate future, however, presents a steady outlook for world cotton at present levels with a probability of the straddle differences between Indian and American middling widening to some extent.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine	...	168
Bengal Fine	...	156
Bengal F.G.	...	152
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	156
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	...	152
Wardha-Hingt	...	250
Nagpur Savner	...	252
Pundhurna	...	237
Yeotmal	...	236
Arvi	...	236
Ellichpur	...	233
Amraoti-Berar	...	230
Khamgaon	...	231|33
Mulkapur	...	228|30
Khandesh	...	223|25
Jalna/Sailu	...	223|25
Burwah Sanavad	...	235
Broach Fine	...	266
Punjab/American	...	294
Punjab/American mix	...	269
Cambodia	324	...
Miraj/Sangli	254|264	...
Kampala	...	379
Busoga	...	377
Jinja	...	375

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales.	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 21-2-35	3868000	6398000
Receipts Yesterday 21-2-35	4000	11000
Exports to date 21-2-35	3227000	5420000
Stock at Ports 15-2-35	2708000	3599000
Stock Interior Towns 15-2-35	705000	1892000
Stock Liverpool 15-2-35	882000	1054000
Visible Supply 15-2-35	6150000	8238000
Quantity in sight 15-2-35	6702000	9818000
Quantity out of sight 15-2-35	5870000	8133000

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Ready Java Rs. 13-7-6.
Shipment Feb-March Rs. 3-10-6.
Shipment April-May Rs. 3-11.
Shipment June Rs. 3-12-9.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 3-13-6.
Shipment Oct-Nov.-Dec. Rs. 3-0
Kesar Rs. 14
Sarayas Rs. 13-7.
African Rs. 13-5.
Pertabpur Rs. 13-5.
Java spot F. 3.50.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

	Bales.
Khandesh	2,538
Central India	525
Barsi-Nugger	2,351
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,425
Berar	3,177
Central Provinces	544
N. W. Provinces	23
Rajputana	1
Sind-Punjab	884
Broach	2,786
Compta-Dharwar	43
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	193
Americans	1,924
Egyptians	944
Total Cotton	17,358
	Cwts.
Wheat	5,20[illegible]
Linseed	6,3[illegible]
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	[illegible]
Gingellyseed	[illegible]
Groundnuts	6,41[illegible]
Castorseed	3,39[illegible]
Rice	26,70[illegible]
Myrabollams	916
Castorseed	8,491
Gram	511
Joowar	257
Barley	117
Bajree	1,071
	Tons.
Coal	2,310

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1935

Gidney Indicts Railway Administration

"An Agent Is Biggest Autocrat"

Pt. Pant Exposes Fallacy Of Bhore's Facts

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT THRICE CONDEMNED BY ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.

The President announced that Dr. Khare and Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed had been elected to the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association.

The President further announced regarding the Railway Budget discussion to-day that Independents would raise the grievances of third-class passengers. If there was time to-day the Congress Party would raise the question of restoration of salary cut.

On Monday Nationalists would raise a debate on the Indianisation of Railways and the European group on the manipulation of railway freight. On Tuesday members who did not belong to any definite party would raise discussion on Labour grievances and the transport of agricultural produce.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT EXPENSES

Sir Joseph Bhore moved the demand for a grant in respect of working expenses in the Traffic Department in which Dr. Shafi Daudi moved a cut of hundred rupees to raise a debate on the grievances of third class passengers.

He narrated the many grievances of third-class passengers, such as difficulties at booking offices overcrowding in trains and in waiting rooms, insanitation and exhorbitant rates of unsatisfactory food at railway stations. The conditions were most actually felt on the B.N.W Railway. No appreciable improvement had taken place despite the repeated ventilation of grievances, as the Railway staff felt that they were to look to the comforts of higher class passengers only.

He suggested a translation of railwaymen's duties towards third class passengers in all languages on posters, which were to be hung prominently at every railway station. Until something was done to redress these grievances, third class traffic would be diverted to bus services and railways would have to suffer heavily.

INDIA'S BIGGEST AUTOCRAT

Sir Henry Gidney said that the Agent of a railway was the biggest autocrat India ever produced and the Agent's spirit permeated his subordinates, who were discourteous. The speaker was witness to real acts of inhumanity by railway servants and unkindness to passengers. He admitted there had been an improvement in the past two years, in the behaviour of the subordinates, but he wanted a circular to be issued impressing on the staff the need of being as courteous to third-class passengers as to the white man. Sir Henry Gidney suggested the advisability of appointing Food Inspectors to accompany the trains.

JOSHI'S FACTS AND FIGURES

Mr. Joshi said that his voice had grown hoarse crying year after year. There was one first class seat for 12 passengers yearly, one second class for 90 passengers and one third-class for 400 passengers. Even if mileage was considered, the third-class was crowded six times as much as the first class and twice as much as the second class. On the other hand, for spending Rs. 260 per third-class seat the Government earned Rs. 240 while after spending Rs. 4,000 for every one first class and one and a half second class seats the Government earned only Rs. 550.

Another serious grievance was the lack of latrine accommodation. He asked whether the natural needs of third class passenger were less than those of the first class passenger (applause). At least the number of latrines for passengers of all classes should be the same.

The fact of the matter was that the Government favoured the upper classes. Only one meeting of the Central Advisory Council had been held in the year. He asked members of the House to insist that more meetings should be held and the Council should make a report as to whether they were satisfied with the measures taken by the Government to improve lot of the third class passengers.

NOT A PROUD RECORD.

Munshi Ishwar Saran said that the catalogue of Government activity given in the administration report was hardly one of which the railway authority could be proud. Forty-seven crores of third class passengers travelled against four lakhs of first-class passengers.

Mr. Govindas referred to the increase in the rates of third class passengers since 1934 and complained that the inconveniences of this class of passengers had not been minimised.

The House rose for lunch.

Mr. Varma said that third-class passengers were the backbone of the Indian railways and hence they ought to be given at least minimum comfort.

Mr. B K. Das pointed out that the Railway Member himself had stated that reduction in third-class fare accounted for an increase of 60 lakhs of passengers on a certain railway That in itself was a sufficient case for a general reduction and uniformity of rates and fares on all railways.

REFORMS THAT WON'T BROOK DELAY.

Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar narrated the hardships of third-class passengers, particularly in pilgrim centres, where people were huddled up in open-fenced enclosures in the hot sun, wind and rain. Reform of the Railway system by providing more sanitary latrines, water taps, fans and proper waiting rooms was an imperative and immediate necessity on all railways and could not wait like constitutional reform to be given in instalments. His opinion was that the number of ticketless passengers was due to non-issue of tickets in sufficient time before the arrival of trains, resulting in people rushing through the narrow gates to trains even without tickets, lest they would miss them He suggested electrification of suburban lines in big places like Madras, Calcutta and Bombay to enable industrial workers and merchants to use cheap season ticket facilities.

MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, as one who claimed to have travelled hundreds of thousands of miles in all classes over several railways in many countries, made an appeal to Sir Joseph Bhore and Mr. Rau to do something for third class passengers on Indian Railways, because despite what had been done during recent years there was still a good deal to be achieved. With a railway budget of nearly 100 crores, there ought to be provision for amenities of third-class passengers, who required to be treated generously. Overcrowding in third-class compartments continued, and the speaker suggested that extra carriages should be provided in long-distance trains for third-class passengers to sleep in at nights He did not find much to complain against in second class compartments.

Mr. Milligan supported the motion. He believed there was considerable room for improvement. Firstly, really good third class coaches should be designed. A programme for building of such carriages should be embarked upon.

(Continued on page 12)

Her Highness the Maharani Sharmistha Bai Holkar paid a visit to the Indian Education Society's High School for Girls, Dadar, on Friday evening. Photo shows H. H. the Maharani Sharmistha Bai in the centre with the Superintendent of the School. Miss S. S. Shete on her left.

RELEASE IN GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY

Jubilee Amnesty For Jawaharlal?

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 24.

In certain quarters it is expected that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be released along with others in connection with Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee celebrations as is usual on such occasions.—A. P.

RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR'S PROGRAMME

Opposed To Publicity To Her Village Industries' Work

JULLUNDUR, Feb. 23.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and her brother, Lieut.-Colonel Shamsher Singh, I. M. S., (Retd.) are at Lahore since the 11th instant and not touring the villages, as reported by certain News Agency on the 16th instant, on a mere hearsay.

Interviewed, just before her departure for Lahore, she told a representative of the "United Press" that she had a programme for extensive work in connection with the Village Industries Association, but she was strongly opposed to any publicity being given to it before its commencement.—United Press.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS

New Curriculum For Calcutta 'Varsity

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

For the first time Calcutta University may have a separate curriculum for girl students.

The Senate of the University considered to-day a resolution moved by the Vice-Chancellor Mr. Shyamprasad Mukherjee.

The proposed curriculum will include besides literature, needle work, music and drawing. A new matriculation regulation modified by the Government providing for examination of all subjects other than English through medium of the major vernaculars of the Province was finally approved.

These regulations are expected to come into force in 1939.

Twenty-nine detenus were allowed to appear for different university examinations.—A. P.

All India Conspiracy Scare

Sequel To Alleged Seizure Of Cypher Code In Police Raids

BENARES, Feb. 24

Further reports about yesterday's searches show that the police after arresting one person at Ballia and finding certain incriminatory articles in a house in his neighbourhood, are suspecting an All India Conspiracy of a political nature and yesterday's Benares searches are connected with it.

It is also stated that the places searched were those of persons whose names were mentioned in a certain cipher book seized by the police. Among yesterday's searches are included the rooms of two students of the Benares University, one of them being Rajdeva Singh of Janpur, and the other Govindpad of Jubbulpore.

Both were taken into custody but after some cross examination let off. Nothing incriminating is reported to have been found anywhere.—A P.

SHOPKEEPER TELLS SAME STORY

Official Evidence Closed In Ajra Inquiry

KOLHAPUR, Feb 24

After lunch Mr. N. S. Tate, a shop-keeper at Ajra narrated the story of the Ajra Firing before the enquiry Commission. This was the 4th witness telling the same story and said like the previous witness that he closed his shop or house as soon as stone throwing began because he got afraid of it and opened about fifteen minutes after the firing had stopped and after seeing the scene shut himself in again.

The last witness on behalf of the Ichalkaranji Officers was Mr J. S Thakur one of the Panchas making a Panchanama, regarding the firing. During cross-examination the witness could not explain the omission of any reference in Panchanama regarding weapons before the Ajra Magistrate in evidence though he emphasised that the Panchanama was made in his presence.

Witness denied the Moslem Counsel's allegation that these weapons were never heaped near Maruti Temple, but were carried in a lorry to the Magistrate's residence. The Court disallowed a question regarding the number of wounded dressed as it was beyond the Commission's Terms of Reference.

The Commission then adjourned till Monday to hear evidence on behalf of the Ajra Moslems.—A. P.

VILLAGERS BATTLE WITH DACOITS

Sequel To Night Raid In Ahmedabad Village

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 24.

It is understood that an armed dacoity has been committed in the Vanalla village in Ahmedabad district. It appears that dacoits raided the village in the dead of night and fired shots. The villagers attacked the dacoits and one of the latter has been injured by a gun shot fired by the village watchman The police have arrested four dacoits, one of whom was wanted on a charge of committing the murder of a police sub-Inspector in 1922.

A theft of a parcel of cartridges is reported from the Ahmedabad Railway Station.—A.P.

HOUSE SEARCHES AND ARRESTS

BENARES, Feb. 23.

A few searches and arrests were made here to-day and one person stated to be a student of the Hindu University has been taken into custody.

Places searched included a room in the Hindu University's hostel another of four students of the Kashi Vidyapith. A boy's house in Kotwali ward was searched and he was arrested.

The house of Mr. Mahabir Singh, a prominent Congress Socialist worker was also searched.

These searches and arrests are connected, it is understood, with a certain search and arrest at Ballia. Police however have refrained from giving details.—A.P.

Tricolour Shall Remain Our National Flag

B.P.C.C. Vice-President's Gentle Reminder To Home Member

"For their flags, nations have stood as one man and their peoples have suffered and died for upholding the honour of their national Flag. It is a symbol of nationalism and there should be no hesitation in proclaiming that this tri-colour flag is and shall remain the National Flag in the country," declared Mr. Nagindas T. Master unfurling the National Flag at the Congress House on Sunday morning.

The significance of the function was heightened in view of the recent attack of the Home Member on the National Anthem, "Vande Mataram," and the National Tri-colour Flag.

Mr. Master added: "We are now told that the Tri-colour Flag for which so many of us have gone to jail and so many of our brethren and sisters have suffered lathi charges and hardships is not a National Flag. It now becomes our bounden duty to show that this tri-colour flag is our National Flag and that the statement of the Home Member that it is not a National Flag is absolutely without any warrant."

A batch of smart Desh Sevikas clad in their bright orange uniforms participated in the flag salutation.

Mr. Master said:—

"The importance of this function is heightened by the challenge thrown on the floor of the Council Hall. It is really amusing to find the authorities belittling the importance of this symbol of our nationalism which occupies such a high place in the hearts of the people and which commands reverence from such a vast number of people. That may suit those in power, but it will not and cannot detract from the national character of this flag, a flag for which we Indians will always stand to a man. For their flags nations have stood as one man and their peoples have suffered and died for its honour. National Flag is a symbol of Nationalism and there should be no hesitation in proclaiming that this tri-colour flag is and shall remain the National Flag in the country.

THAT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE

It is stated that this flag is not a National Flag but a Congress Flag. Do the authorities require any further proof of the fact that Congress is and stands for the Nation and that it has adopted this as a National Flag for this Country? The recent happenings in this country have shown that the vast masses of this country stand for the Congress and there is no distinction between a flag which is a Congress Flag and a National Flag.

HELP VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

On this occasion I also take the opportunity of impressing upon you the peremptory necessity of helping the cause of the All-India Village Industries Organization. This organization is intended for removing the distress of the masses and eradicating unemployment Already two departments in connection with this object have been started one by Shriyut Soorji Vallabhdas and the other in the Swadeshi Market. By helping this movement and patronizing this Organization, we shall contribute to the betterment of so many of our numerous brothers and sisters who are starving and do not get sufficient food or clothing.

I therefore appeal to you to do your best to help this Organization by using materials produced by them and by spreading knowledge about it amongst others in this City.

TAKAVI LOANS FOR ZAMINDARS

Agent-General Addresses Shahi Jirga Durbar

SIBI, Feb. 23.

The annual Provincial Shahi Jirga durbar was held here this morning on the Residency grounds, over five hundred people attending including Civil and Military officers, leading tribal sardars, maliks and motabirs and prominent Quetta citizens. After the Durbar had been declared open Dewan Bahadur Jamait Rai read the Shahi Jirga report. Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and the Chief Commissioner then delivered his speech in Urdu.

Speaking about Sibi, Loralai Zhob, and Quetta, Pishan districts, he said that there had been no serious tribal disorder or disturbance of peace except a few minor raids in Pishin when on all occasions villagers courageously opposed the raiders. Speaking of the province generally he said that for some time past owing to the deficiency of rainfall and low prices agriculturists had a hard time.

Government had been doing its best to help Zemindars, granting liberal Takavi loans and he hoped abundant rains and snow this winter would help to restore prosperity. A new seed experimental farm had recently been opened at Ustamohd in Nasiranad Colony. The fruit experimental station at Quetta had been strengthened, the agricultural department was being enlarged and development of State forests was engaging the attention of the Administration. He hoped that full advantage would be taken of these by agriculturists. On conclusion of his speech Khilats and Sanads were distributed.—A. P.

SADHUS IN LEGISLATURES

Swami Harnamdas' Memorial To Viceroy

KARACHI, Feb. 22.

A memorial has been addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy, by Swami Harnamdas, Mahant, Spiritual Head of Sind Hindus urging separate representation for Sadhus of India, numbering several lakhs in the various legislatures.

It is pointed out that Sadhus of India possess thousands of dwelling houses, sanctuaries, temples and other kinds of immovable property, and it was very essential that in their safeguard, some separate representation in the Councils and the Assembly be reserved so that their religious, social and financial interests might not suffer.—United Press.

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